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WHOLE NO. 1851.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

IN FULL SWING

Extra Session of United States
Congress Now at Work.

M'KINLEY'S SHORT MESSAGE

Sugar Schedule Provides
For Hawaii.

Big Appropriation Bills Passed.
Ambassadors Ap-
pointed.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The
President today sent the following mes-
sage to Congress:

"To the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives: Regretting the necessity
which has required me to call you to-
gether, I feel your assembling in extra-
ordinary session is indispensable be-
cause of the condition in which we find
the revenue of the Government. It is
conceded that its current expenditures
are greater than its receipts, and that
such a condition has existed now more
than three years. With unlimited
means at your command, we are pre-
sented the remarkable spectacle of in-
creasing our public debt by borrow-
ing money to meet ordinary outlays
incident upon even an economical and
prudent administration of the Govern-
ment.

"An examination of the subject dis-
closes this fact in every detail and
leads inevitably to the conclusion that
the revenue law which allows it is
unjustifiable and should be corrected."
The President then reviews the var-
ious Treasury reports in detail, con-
cluding with: "In other words the
total receipts of the three fiscal years
ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient
by \$137,811,729.46 to meet the total ex-
penditures.

"Nor has this condition since im-
proved. For the first half of the pres-
ent fiscal year the receipts of the Gov-
ernment, exclusive of postal revenues,
were \$157,507,603.76, and the expendi-
tures, exclusive of the postal service,
\$195,410,000.19, or an excess of expendi-
tures over receipts of \$37,902,396.43. In
January of this year the receipts, ex-
clusive of postal revenues, were \$24,-
400,997.38, and the expenditures, ex-
clusive of the postal service, \$28,796,-
056.66, a deficit of \$4,395,059.28, or a
total deficit of \$188,009,580.44 for the
three years and eight months ending
March 1, 1897.

"Not only are we without a surplus
in the treasury, but with the increase
of the public debt there has been a
corresponding increase of the annual
interest charge from \$22,593,883.20 in
1892, the lowest of any year since
1862, to \$24,297,297.60 in 1896, or an in-
crease of \$1,703,414.40.

"It may be urged that even if the
revenue of the Government had been
sufficient to meet all its ordinary ex-
penses, during the past three years,
the gold reserve would still have been
insufficient to meet the demands made
upon it, and that bonds necessarily
have been issued for its replenishment.

"Be this as it may, it is clearly man-
ifest, without denying or affirming the
correctness of such a conclusion, that
the debt would have been decreased
in at least that amount and business
confidence immeasurably strengthened
throughout the country.

"Congress should promptly correct
existing conditions. Ample revenues
must be supplied, not only for the
ordinary expenses of the Government,
but for the prompt payment of liberal
pensions and the liquidation of prin-
cipal and interest of the public debt.

"In raising revenues duties should
be so levied upon foreign products as
to preserve the home market as far as
possible to our producers, revive and
encourage manufactures, to revive and
encourage agriculture; to increase our
domestic and foreign commerce; to aid
and develop mining and building, and
to render to labor in every field of
useful occupation liberal wages and
those adequate rewards to which skill
and industry are justly entitled.

"The necessity of the passage of a
tariff law which shall provide ample
revenue need not be further urged.
The imperative demand of the hour is
the prompt enactment of such a meas-
ure, and to this object I earnestly re-
commend Congress shall make every
endeavor.

"Before other business is transacted,
let us first provide sufficient revenue
to faithfully administer the Govern-
ment without contracting disturbance
of our finances.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

THAT SUGAR SCHEDULE.
Hawaiian Sugar Exemption in Orig-
inal Bill.

The new tariff bill as outlined by
Congressman Dingley contains the fol-
lowing schedule:
Schedule E—Sugars not above No.
16 Dutch standard in color, tank bot-
toms, syrups of cane juice, melada,
concentrated melada, concrete and con-
centrated molasses, testing by the po-
lariscope not above 75 deg., 1 cent per
pound, and for every additional degree
or fraction of a degree shown by the
polariscope test .03 of 1 cent per pound
additional; and on sugar above No. 16

Dutch standard in color, and on all
sugar which has gone through a pro-
cess of refining, 1.875 cents per pound;
molasses testing not above 56 degrees,
3 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees
and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar
drawings and sugar sweepings shall
be subject to duty as molasses or sug-
ar, as the case may be, according to
polariscope tests; sugar, tank bot-
toms, syrups, cane juice or beet juice,
melada, concentrated melada and con-
crete and concentrated molasses, the
product of any country which pays di-
rectly or indirectly a bounty on the ex-
port thereof, whether imported di-
rectly and in condition as exported
therefrom, or otherwise, shall pay in
addition to the foregoing rates a duty
equal to such bounty, or so much there-
of as may be in excess of any tax col-
lected by such country upon such ar-
ticle or upon the best or cane from
which it was produced; provided that
nothing herein contained shall be so
construed as to abrogate or in any
manner impair or affect the provisions
of the treaty of commercial reciprocity
concluded between the United States
and the King of the Hawaiian Islands
on the 30th day of January, 1875, or
the provisions of any act of Congress
heretofore passed for the execution of
the same.

ARBITRATION TREATY.
Committee Amendments Agreed to
Without Division.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The An-
glo-American arbitration treaty was
advanced considerably toward final rat-
ification by the Senate today, and be-
fore the long executive session closed
all the amendments recommended by
the Committee on Foreign Relations
were agreed to without division. These
amendments are:

First—To provide that all agree-
ments for arbitration entered into by
the executive branch of this Govern-
ment with the British Government
shall be subject to the ratification of
the Senate.

Second—Striking out the provision
constituting members of the United
States Supreme Court permanent mem-
bers of the proposed tribunal of arbitra-
tion.

Third—Eliminating the provision for
an umpire, and therefore striking out
the proposition agreeing upon King
Oscar of Sweden and Norway for this
office.

DOING RAPID WORK.
Congress Passes Big Appropriation
Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—
The first week of the extraordinary
session of the Fifty-fifth Congress
closed with tonight's session of the
House of Representatives. The record
is extraordinary. The tariff bill has
been reported and an order regulating
its discussion adopted. Four appropria-
tion bills which failed to become
laws in the Fifty-fourth Congress, nec-
essary for the prosecution of impor-
tant parts of the public service, carry-
ing a total of over \$70,000,000, have
been passed, with the exception of
one paragraph, as they were finally
agreed upon by the last House. Two
of these, the agricultural and Indian,
were considered and disposed of today.
The former appropriating \$3,182,950
was passed, as had been the sundry
civil and general deficiency bills yes-
terday, without change.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.
Senators Will Discuss the Arbitra-
tion Treaty—House the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—
There will probably be a marked con-
trast between the proceedings of the
two houses of Congress during the
next week. The "deliberative" Sen-
ate will probably pass most of its time be-
hind closed doors, discussing the ar-
bitration treaty, while the House will
enter upon a four days' go-as-you-
please tariff debate, which is to close
at 11 p. m. on Thursday.

Bailey (D.) of Texas has prepared a
strong report on behalf of the minority
of the Ways and Means Committee
which he will lay before the House to-
morrow, and Dingley (R.) of Maine has
a speech to offset the free-tariff argu-
ments which he shrewdly guesses
Bailey's report will advance.

WORK FOR SENATE.
Arbitration to be Main Topic for
Consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Sen-
ate will devote the major portion of
the week to the consideration of the
Anglo-American arbitration treaty. If
the appropriation bills, which have
passed the House as they were agreed
upon in the last session should be re-
ported to the Senate they probably
will receive prompt attention. There
is a possibility that these bills may
not be taken up immediately in com-
mittee owing to the absence of some
committee members.

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED.
John Hay to England and Porter
to France.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Presi-
dent McKinley today sent to the Sen-
ate the following nominations:
John Hay of Washington, Ambassa-
dor to Great Britain.

Horace Porter of New York, Am-
bassador Extraordinary and Plenipo-
tentiary to France.

Henry White of Rhode Island, sec-
retary of embassy to Great Britain.

SHERMAN TALKS

Discusses Policy in Foreign
Relations.

OPPOSED TO ALL ANNEXATION

Thinks United States Has
Enough Territory.

Minister Hatch and Attorney-Gen-
eral Smith Call on Secre-
tary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Consid-
erable interest is shown in official and
diplomatic circles in the statements at-
tributed to the Secretary of State in
an interview with a correspondent of
the London Times and published at
great length in Saturday's issue of that
paper. Secretary Sherman admits that
the interview took place, but he de-
clines to say whether or not he is cor-
rectly represented. The general im-
pression here is that inasmuch as the
Secretary's expressed views are so
much in accord with those attributed
to him in the newspaper interview that
the latter is substantially correct in all
its main features.

According to the interview Mr. Sher-
man favors an arbitration treaty, but
is lukewarm regarding details, and is
willing to accept any form of treaty.
The Secretary declares that he will
continue the Olney policy with regard
to Cuba and Spain. American citizens
will be protected by the American Gov-
ernment. Those who, under cover of
their American nationality, engage in
hostilities against Spain must accept
the consequences of their acts. Those
who are pursuing lawful occupations in
a lawful way will be entitled to the
protection of the law and treaties, and
in their behalf no efforts will be spared
should they be seized on suspicion.

"There will be no war with Spain,"
the interview goes on. "We want none.
We have no reason to believe that
Spain wants war. If Spain would give
me a quit-claim deed to the island of
Cuba I would not have it."

Mr. Sherman is opposed to all an-
nexation, thinking that the United
States is big enough already. He re-
pelled the notion of desiring the an-
nexation of Canada, peacefully or oth-
erwise. "It is for the interest of nei-
ther," he has already stated my views
against annexation. My dream for the
remote and permanent future of this
North American continent is three
great republics—Canada, the United
States and Mexico—but I would not
take a step to alter things as they are.
What is to come hereafter must come
by natural political evolution."

NOT LIKED IN CANADA.
New Tariff Bill Will Meet Opposi-
tion Across the Border.

MONTREAL, March 21.—Since the
provisions of the Dingley tariff were
announced it has been canvassed here,
and the consensus of opinion seems to
be that it is hostile to the interests of
Canada. The indications are that the
forthcoming revision of the tariff will
not be so much in the line of lower
duties as was promised before the elec-
tion. Alderman Prefontaine, M. P.,
who has just returned from a confer-
ence with the Ministers at Ottawa, has
intimated pretty plainly that this is
the case, and that retaliatory duties
will be imposed against the United
States all along the line.

CALLED ON THE SECRETARY.
Minister Hatch and W. O. Smith
Talk About Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Among
Secretary Sherman's callers at the cus-
tomary diplomatic reception today was
Mr. Hatch, who was accompanied by
Attorney General William Owen
Smith of Hawaii. It is understood that
their visit, while not for the purpose
of asking annexation, enabled the Sec-
retary to become familiar with the ex-
cellent showing made by the Govern-
ment of the Islands in the past year,
and the demonstration of its Minister
of Finance that the United States
would find it profitable to assume the
Hawaiian national debt of \$4,000,000.

REED IS SPEAKER.
Good Republican Majority in the
House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—
The House of Representatives was fully
organized today by the election of
Speaker, clerk, doorkeeper, sergeant-
at-arms and other officers. It consists
of 357 members, of whom 109 served in
the last Congress and 16 in former
Congresses, while 132 have never served
in Congress before. Politically clas-
sified, there are 206 Republicans, 122
Democrats and 29 fusion silverites and
Populists. There were 241 of them
present today.

The vote of the House for the elec-
tion of Speaker was: For Reed (R.) of
Maine, 199; for Bailey (D.) of Texas,

114; for Bell (P.) of Texas, 21, and for
Newlands (SL.) of Nevada, 1.

Mr. Reed, having been declared duly
elected Speaker of the House for the
Fifty-fifth Congress, made a short ad-
dress, promising to perform the duties
of his office "without fear, favor or
hope of reward," and declared that he
was "impressed by the sense of respon-
sibility more than cheered by the sen-
timent of thankfulness."

ADMIRAL WALKER.
Retired From Active Service After
Brilliant Career.

Admiral Walker was retired from
active service on March 20, on reach-
ing the statutory limit of 62 years of age.
For many years this distinguished and
gallant officer has occupied an enviable
position in the United States Navy,
and his retirement will take from ac-
tive service an authority on naval mat-



REAR ADMIRAL WALKER.

ters, and one who has very materially
assisted in reorganizing the new navy.
He began his naval career in October,
1850, when he was appointed to Annapolis.
In 1856 he was graduated at the
head of his class, and became a passed
midshipman. Owing to the rapid pro-
motions caused by the special retiring
board of 1855, the opening of the civil
war found him a lieutenant. He was
promoted to lieutenant-commander in
1862, and was given command of the
Heron de Kalb, and became one of Ad-
miral Porter's most trusted assistants.

In 1866 he was promoted to the grade
of commander at the age of 31.
Commander Walker served most ef-
ficiently on the light house board for
a number of years, and in 1877 was
promoted to captain. He was ad-
vanced to the grade of commodore in
1889, and in October of that year hoisted
his flag as an acting rear admiral
on the Chicago and took command of
what soon became known as the
"white squadron."

In March, 1894, Admiral Walker was
ordered to the command of the Pacific
station, and as such he remained in
Honolulu for four months. During his
stay here the constitutional convention
was held and the Republican Govern-
ment inaugurated. Shortly after his re-
lief from command, which took place
on the hauling down of his flag at Mare
Island in August, 1894, Admiral Walk-
er was made chairman of the light
house board, which position he held
until his retirement. The Washington
Star says of him: "His attainments,
his liberal views and accurate judg-
ment have always commanded the
widest public confidence, and it is re-
garded as a distinct misfortune that,
except in the event of war, when the
law permits the employment of retired
officers, the man possessed of those ad-
mirable qualities is to have no further
voice in the direction of our naval af-
fairs."

AGAINST THE ARBUCKLES.
Sugar Trust Takes a Trick from
the Coffee Barons.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 22.—Judge
Harris today handed down his decision
in the matter of the petition of the Ar-
buckle Brothers of New York and
Thomas Kuhn of Cleveland for a re-
ceiver for the Woolson Spice Company.
The temporary order restraining the
Woolson Company from making fur-
ther reductions in the price of coffee
was dissolved and the application for a
receiver denied, but the defendant's de-
murrer, alleging that the petition did
not show a sufficient cause for action,
is overruled.

This suit was really a fight between
the Arbuckles, the coffee manufactur-
ers, and the sugar trust. The Arbuck-
les started a sugar refinery, and the
sugar trust, in retaliation, bought a
controlling interest in the Woolson
Company, which dealt in coffee, and
then began to slash the price of coffee.
The Arbuckles succeeded in getting a
small interest in the Woolson Com-
pany, and as stockholders protested
against the sale of coffee at a loss and
asked for the appointment of a re-
ceiver.

PETTIGREW ON THE TARIFF
Says Silver Republicans Will Not
Oppose Its Passage.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Senator
Pettigrew of South Dakota, Silver Rep-
ublican, is here. "Silver Republican
Senators will do nothing to hinder the
passage of the new tariff bill," he said.
"Senators Mantle, Jones, Cannon, Tel-
ler and myself feel the law is to be
passed, and some of us may have to
vote for it. Several of the Democrats
will take the same attitude. The bill
should pass promptly, unless other
matters besides tariff are brought for-
ward or the Republicans attempt to
organize the Senate. In that case, the
session may last all summer."

FOR ANNEXATION

Subject Under Discussion In
Washington.

NO PLAN HAS BEEN FORMED YET

Ex-Minister Thurston on
Japan.

Comment Made on Deportation of
Immigrants—Japanese Lega-
tion Indignant.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—No plan
has yet been arranged between Presi-
dent McKinley and Secretary Sherman
and their friends in Congress for bring-
ing about Hawaiian annexation. The
Commissioners from Hawaii, W. O.
Smith and Lorin A. Thurston, are in
Washington with a treaty of annexa-
tion, but those most interested in the
subject, especially members of the Sen-
ate Committee on Foreign Relations,
believe it would be impossible to se-
cure the necessary two-thirds vote for
ratification of such a treaty, and they
are therefore in favor of adopting a
more direct means to accomplish the
same result.

John W. Foster, who visited Hawaii
a few months ago in the interest of the
cable company seeking a charter from
the Dole Government, is deeply inter-
ested in the annexation question and
has discussed it with several Senators.
The matter has been informally
brought to the attention of President
McKinley also, but he has as yet not
found time to consider the question
as to the best method to be adopted to
bring about annexation.

It has been represented to the Presi-
dent by those who have recently come
from Hawaii that the condition of the
Islands is very unsatisfactory at pres-
ent, politically as well as otherwise,
and that the Japanese, who form such
a large portion of the population, are
endeavoring to get control. Although
it is not thought likely they will suc-
ceed, it has been represented to the
President that the Dole Government
in the nature of things cannot last
much longer, and that grave trouble
is imminent.

Believing that the treaty could not
be ratified, at least not until after a
prolonged contest, annexationists in
Congress are satisfied that the most
feasible method to accomplish the de-
sired result is through a joint resolu-
tion annexing Hawaii to the United
States just as Texas was annexed. The
parliamentary prospects of such a res-
olution have been considered, but it is
probable that it will not be introduced
until after it has received the sanction
of President McKinley, who hopes to
be able to take the subject up for con-
sideration at a very early day.

TARIFF BILL DISCUSSION.
Treaty and Annexation Will be
Considered by Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There
promises to be a lively fight in the
Senate when the Dingley tariff bill reaches
that body, provided the clause already
adopted by the Ways and Means Com-
mittee reaffirming the Hawaiian sugar
reciprocity agreement of January 30,
1875, is allowed to stand in the bill and
passes the House. The attack on the
treaty will be led by the Louisiana
Senators, Caffrey and McEnery, in the
interest of Southern cane sugar pro-
ducers, and they will be assisted by
Senators representing States in which
the best sugar industry is a factor. It
will be made in the name of the con-
sumer, and will depend for success on
popular antagonism for trusts and mo-
nopolies. Senators White and Perkins
will defend the treaty, as they know
its vital importance to the interests
of the Coast, not the least of which is
the Hawaiian sugar-carrying trade.

The principal contention of the op-
ponents of the reciprocity treaty which
has stood for more than twenty years
is that, since there are no independent
refineries on the Pacific Coast, all the
sugar imported from the Hawaiian Is-
lands goes to the Spreckels refineries.
They are so closely identified with the
sugar trust, it is claimed, that the con-
sumer gets no benefit whatever from
the reciprocity agreement.

When the treaty was first adopted
the carrying trade was encouraged and
many American bottoms engaged in it.
At present the great proportion of the
Hawaiian sugar crop is carried direct
to New York by sailing vessels built
in England, and in many cases by ves-
sels flying the English flag, though re-
cently a number have been given Hawa-
ian registers. This, the opponents
of the reciprocity agreement assert,
gives to the trust all the advantage of
free sugar, inasmuch as the Hawaiian
crop figures as an item in the raw sug-

ply. By reason of this free entry, it is said, the Hawaiian sugar corporation's stock, which is owned almost entirely in the United States, is able to earn as much as 25 per cent. dividends, and has made fortunes for the holders. This is what has caused opposition to the treaty for the last eight years.

The fight against abrogation will be made by annexationists and close relations, who now figure that the present Administration will be obliged to grant at least a protectorate. They will summon all the arguments which were so successfully used at the time the treaty was consummated. They will set forth that American capital should be encouraged in the islands, and that all, or nearly all, of the lumber, textile materials, hardware and a large amount of machinery used is now supplied by California dealers. This trade would certainly be shut out in case the treaty was abrogated.

RELATIONS WITH HAWAII.

No Intention of Abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Many telegrams were received by Senator Perkins and other Californians here today stating that there was a belief in San Francisco that the Dingley tariff law contains a clause abrogating the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. There was never any intention of doing this, for instead of straining the relations between the Island Republic and the United States, it is well known by close friends of the Administration here that it is the desire to be very friendly to the Hawaiian Government.

While the new Administration is not believed to be favorable to annexation, closer relations between the two countries is believed to be not far distant. An official of the State Department who has had a consultation with the new Secretary expressed such an opinion today. That Dingley could have contemplated any action inimical to Hawaii is not believed, and he tonight said nothing of the kind was ever thought of. New Englanders have always been active advocates of a Hawaiian protectorate at least.

COMMISSIONER FITZGERALD.

What the Call Says of His Mission to Hawaii.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald departs for the Hawaiian Islands next Tuesday on the steamer Australia. He will be accompanied by his Secretary, E. M. Greene. Both will remain there six weeks.

The nature of Mr. Fitzgerald's mission is well known, as the invitation extended him by the people of the islands to come there was given wide publicity by the Call a few weeks ago. He goes with the view of investigating the feasibility of supplying the islands with white labor, to supplant the Japs and Chinese now employed.

There has been an impression there for years that American labor would prosper, while on the contrary many here believe that whites could not withstand the climate while engaged in hard labor.

His report will include the question of annexation in its various phases, and will be semi-official in its nature. The Commissioner welcomes this chance for a sea voyage at a time while his health has been slightly impaired by arduous mental labor.

JAPANESE AND HAWAII.

Ex-Minister Thurston Gives Some Facts About Invasion.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—L. A. Thurston, ex-Minister of Hawaii to this country, of Honolulu, who is here in the interests of annexation, gave out an interview today regarding the news from San Francisco that the Hawaiian Government had refused to allow 5,700 Japanese laborers to land in Honolulu. He says that four or five immigration companies have been formed in Japan, headed by leading officials, including the present Japanese Minister at Washington, and they have the past year been bringing in large numbers of free Japanese immigrants to Hawaii. There are five lines of steamers between Honolulu and Japan, making monthly trips, and every steamer brings from 250 to 750 Japanese.

The money produced by the immigrants is provided by some third party, which the immigration companies charge against their competitors, but deny as to their own concern.

THEY ARE INDIGNANT.

Japanese in Washington Say Mr. Thurston is Mistaken.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.—The statement made by ex-Minister Thurston of Hawaii to the press regarding the dangers which he alleges Hawaii has caused to dread on account of the influx of Japanese has aroused some indignation among the members of the Japanese Legation in this city.

They say Mr. Thurston is mistaken, both in his facts and in his conclusions.

"It can be stated in the most positive terms," said D. M. Stevens, counselor of the Japanese Legation, "that the Japanese Government has no designs upon Hawaii; and it can be asserted with emphasis that there is nothing in the present or in the past condition of affairs in the islands which in the remotest degree justifies such an allegation."

"Several companies have been formed in Japan for the purpose of promot-

ing emigration, not only to Hawaii, but also to other countries where the emigrants are in demand. But neither the Japanese Minister, as stated by Mr. Thurston, or other Japanese officials, have any connection with these companies, which are exclusively private business concerns, nor do these companies promote emigration to Hawaii except in compliance with the demand for labor in the islands."

OPIUM WAS STAMPED.

Thought to Have Been Intended For Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—About ten pounds of opium, evidently destined for Hawaii, where the importation of opium is illegal, was seized by Customs Inspector Ledy Thursday night. As it was stamped, however, and therefore not illegally owned in this country, it was released by the Surveyor of the Port yesterday.

Inspector Ledy met Peter Franz on Third street, near Harrison, with the parcel of opium in his hand, and taking him for a seafaring man and suspecting the parcel he carried, arrested him. Franz is the watchman on board the W. H. Dimond, and said he had bought the opium at \$14 a pound for some of the sailors on the Dimond. It is supposed the sailors intended to smuggle it into Honolulu, where it is worth from \$50 to \$60 a pound.

Franz is an old sailor, and once served a short term in the Alameda County Jail for defrauding the customs.

JUDGE DUDLEY FOR HAWAII.

He Wants the Appointment as United States Minister.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.—The Star this evening says:

It is felt that if H. M. De Young gets the Ambassadorship abroad which he wants, the other candidates for foreign appointments will not stand much chance. If De Young fails in the appointment then a number of places will go to the State. The friends of Speaker Coombs of the State Legislature regard his chances for going to Japan as good. The friends of Judge Dudley, who wants to go to Hawaii, think he stands a good chance.

DEBATE IS OPENED.

Congress Begins to Work on New Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The tariff debate began in the House at 10 o'clock this morning. Dingley and Bailey, the opposing leaders, were early in their places.

Speaking of the sugar schedule, Dingley said it would increase the revenue and encourage sugar production in this country.

Senate Preparing Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—While the tariff debate is on in the House, the Senate Finance Committee, using the bill prepared by the House committee as a basis, will be at work preparing a tariff of its own. That there will be many changes in the upper House is known.

How London Views Tariff.

LONDON, March 20.—Most of the weekly newspapers comment upon President McKinley's policy. The Speaker says: The tariff bill shows in at least wool and sugar that its prime object is protection. Continuing, the Speaker asks if the duties on sugar are intended as "payment to the trusts for support during the campaign."

Will See Ex-Queen.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President McKinley has signified his intention to receive ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the former Queen of Hawaii, in response to her request for an audience, just as soon as the rush of visitors is over. Her reception by the President will be purely informal.

When Ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—It is said at the White House that ex-Queen Liliuokalani will be received by the President if she calls, as any other individual not in public life would be received. No special arrangement would be made, but she would be welcome to call with others in the hours when the general public is received.

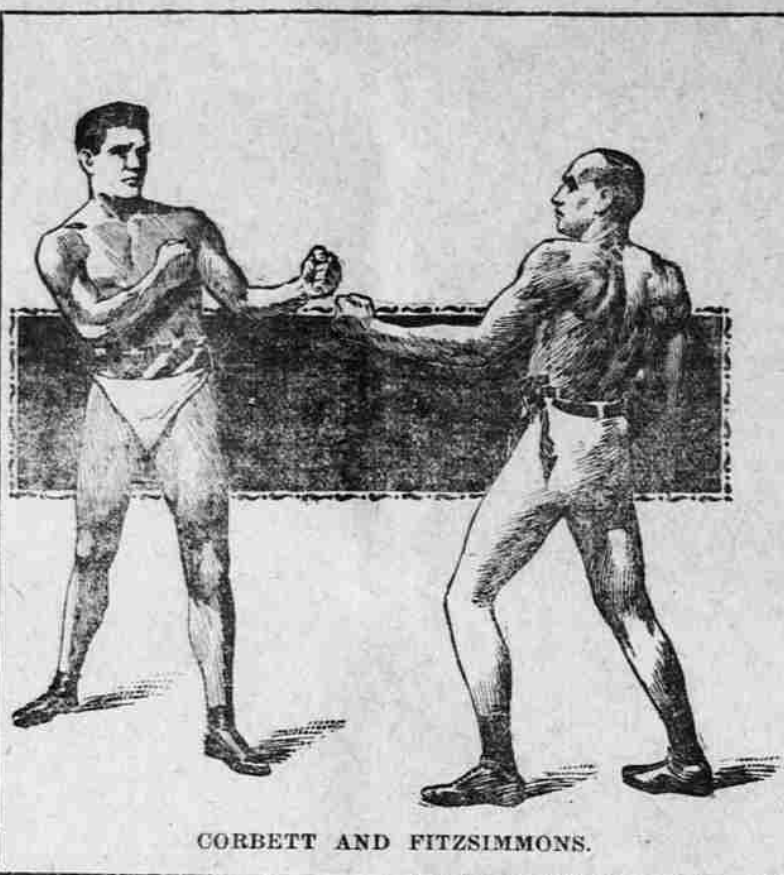
Confirmed the Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: John Hay, Ambassador to Great Britain; Horace Porter, Ambassador to France; Henry White, Secretary of the Embassy to Great Britain.

Admiral Walker Retired.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker was placed on the retired list of the Navy today by operation of the law on account of age.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands."



CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS.

TALKING IS OVER

Fitzsimmons Wins in Fourteen Rounds.

Nearly All Blows Aimed at Head. Fitz Reached for Heart and Jim Went Down.

CARSON, March 17.—Before the battle began Referee Siler called both men to the center of the ring and made a little speech to them. He said:

"Gentlemen, I suppose you thoroughly understand my interpretation of the rules, and that you will not violate them."

Both answered in the affirmative, and Siler then said:

"Hitting with the head in chancery will not be allowed and will be foul. Failure to comply with this provision by either principal will result in the disqualification of the offender."

He also cautioned both men not to use the elbow. Then Siler called the men to the center and instructed them to shake hands. Corbett held out his hand, but Fitz properly said: "I refuse to shake hands."

Up to the fourteenth round of the great fight the result was clearly in the hands of Corbett. He showed superior generalship and a cleverness in getting out of the way of well aimed blows not found in Fitzsimmons' work. In the first round Corbett's best blow was a stiff punch over his opponent's head.

In the second round Fitz forced the issue, but once when the Californian left himself open to his rival's blows the latter failed to connect. Between the second and tenth rounds Corbett did his best work on Fitz, and once he went down for eight seconds from a right hand low on the jaw. In the sixth round Corbett had Fitz groggy, and it seemed as though one stiff punch in the right place would have settled the championship. Angered at the way things were going, Fitz began his rushing tactics, and plainly showed the anger he felt at the young fellow's perfect work. Corbett was clever in his arm work and frequently saved himself by warding off blows with his elbows. Once or twice the Australian swung hard for Corbett's face, and missing, fell against the ropes, but only once did Corbett take advantage of it, and then before Fitz could gain his equilibrium he received a light blow on the neck.

Throughout the contest both men played offener for the jaw than the body. Fitzsimmons evidently had greater confidence in his own ability to reach the Californian than he had in Corbett's ability to get his head out of the way. In the last round Corbett got in a right hand blow on Fitzsimmons' damaged nose, and followed up quickly with one with his left in the same spot. Fitz, angered at this, rushed and landed twice on Jim's head to the evident discomfort of the latter.

He followed up the advantage just gained cleverly. Rushing viciously at Corbett, he planted his left with fearful force in the pit of the stomach and followed it with a right over the heart. Corbett placed his hand over his body, and with an expression of agony on his face, sank writhing in pain to the floor. There were some cries of foul, but the blow was a perfectly fair one. It doubled Corbett up completely, and from that moment his claims to the title of champion pugilist of the world ceased to exist. After an effort that was pitiful in the extreme, Corbett finally struggled to his feet and in a dazed sort of way made his way to the northwest corner and wanted to go on

with the fight, but Fitz laughed at him and friends separated them. Later Corbett's seconds made a claim of foul, which the referee refused to allow.

A private letter from San Francisco states that on the day of the battle the betting was 100 to 60, with Corbett on the long end.

REJECT COMPROMISE.

Commissioners Visit Mountain Fastness in Vain.

MADRID, March 26.—Trustworthy advices from Havana say that official efforts are still being made to reach an understanding with the insurgents. Duly authorized commissioners who recently left the insurgent ranks went to see Ruiz Rivera in his camp on the hills of Pinar del Rio.

The commissioners were kindly received by the insurgent chiefs and were invited to be present at a meeting of the leaders which was called to consult upon the subject.

All the insurgent chiefs said they could not enter upon a discussion of a compromise, for to do so would be to violate the Government's orders. When the commissioners were taking their leave they were notified that any person who in future should present to the insurgents any proposition for peace upon any other basis than complete independence would be summarily put to death as a spy. The commission returned to Havana very much depressed.

It's a Far Cry FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUY-ERS' GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—It is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HARD-BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 119 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Waltham Watch Club

FOR \$1.00 A WEEK YOU
CAN SECURE A

14 Carat Solid Gold Case,

WITH THE FAMOUS

WALTHAM

FULL-JEWELLED MOVEMENT.

Residents of the other Islands who wish to join should communicate at once with

FRANK J. KRUGER,
Wholesale and Retail Watchmaker.

FORT ST., HONOLULU.

REPAIRS SKILFULLY EXECUTED.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL. 119

Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Englehardt, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

—AGENTS—

W. W. DIMOND.

There is always a desire for chinaware and the desire sometimes exists in the hearts of people who feel that they cannot afford to buy good ware. We have decided to sell china to our patrons as cheap as they can buy in the East, cheaper than in San Francisco. We are making specialties of sets in decorated or plain china, every piece of which may be replaced in the event of its being broken. Our line is full and we have duplicates of every piece sold.

The quality of the goods is not to be judged by the price, if it was, the china would not be worth toting home.

Tea Sets, 23 pieces, \$2.50
Tea Sets, 32 pieces, \$3.12
Tea Sets, 41 pieces, \$3.70
Tea Sets, 50 pieces, \$4.31

Never heard of such prices in Honolulu—did you?

Breakfast sets should be in every house. We have them.

25 pieces at \$2.73
37 pieces at \$4.04
49 pieces at \$5.30
73 pieces at \$7.83

These sets are in three patterns, blue, brown or plain white. The same for the dinner sets. Every piece perfect, no seconds in the entire stock.

Dinner Sets, 34 pieces, \$5.11
Dinner Sets, 50 pieces, \$11.60
Dinner Sets, 65 pieces, \$12.40
Dinner Sets, 83 pieces, \$15.00

Exact change made. Telephone your orders to 56.

Dr. W. W. Dimond.
Von Holt Block.

CHEAP—true cheapness, is not in price but **NESS**, in value—and in value giving this store is known from Niihau to Hawaii. In short, the saving from other store's usual prices is a fourth, third or half. Is that worth while to you? It is to careful folks, house-keepers and hotel keepers.

We have oak bedroom sets at \$35—mahogany finish at \$115, the value is the same and cannot be duplicated in Honolulu. They are well made of the best quality seasoned lumber. Not old stock, but new arrivals and new designs. Our agents in the East are ever on the lookout for pretty furniture, and when found it is shipped to us. We number among our patrons the rich people of Honolulu; we like their patronage. But we cater to those who have not such a share of worldly goods and have furniture to please them.

For the next two weeks we will offer for cash, handsome hardwood sets at \$28. China closets, either round or square corners. Handsome sideboards at \$20. Chairs, straight backs and rockers. Solid oak and wicker chairs. The largest assortment in the city.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

NEWS FROM CRETE

United States Government Must
Now Act.

DOES BLOCKADE VIOLATE LAW

American Commerce Will
Be Permitted.

British Premier Denies that the
Powers are Acting as
Sultan's Agents.

LONDON, March 22.—Official notice of the blockade of Crete was not sent to the United States Embassy until today. It was accompanied by a request from the Foreign Office that it be communicated by the Charge d'Affaires to the Government at Washington, and made public for the information of citizens of the United States.

The necessity will therefore be forced on the McKinley administration either to tacitly acknowledge the validity of the blockade by complying with the request of the British Government, or to distinctly refuse to recognize the blockade, and give reasons under international law for the refusal.

The only information thus far received in London regarding the attitude of the Washington Government is a dispatch to the Standard affirming that the President will strictly adhere, with regard to Crete, to the safe neutral policy pursued by his predecessor toward Spain in Cuba.

Crete is, of course, radically different from Cuba. The action of the powers in blockading Turkish territory in a time of peace can only be legalized by their assuming the character of agents of the Turkish Government, with the consent of the Sultan. Such, in fact, they are, but Salisbury has emphatically denied it every time the point has been raised against him by his critics. It would have a tremendous effect on British public opinion if the United States, in response to his notice of the blockade, should ask the obvious question whether he was acting as the agent of the Sultan.

The British Premier then would be compelled to assume publicly a role which is rightly regarded as odious by British public opinion, or acknowledge the blockade to be an outrageous violation of the law of nations.

OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

Secretary Sherman Now Knows
Blockade Has Begun.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary of State Sherman has been notified that pacific blockade of Crete was begun at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. The notification was made in concert by the representatives of the six signatory powers to the Berlin treaty—Great Britain, Italy, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia.

The language of the several notes is identical. They formally announce the commencement of the blockade of Cretan ports against ships flying the Greek flag. It is further declared that merchant vessels of mutual powers, including the United States, will not be disturbed in their usual commercial ventures, providing cargoes contain no merchandise for use by the Greeks or insurgents of the island. Such vessels, however, will be subject to inspection by the blockading war ships of the concerted squadrons.

There is little likelihood that the United States will give its assent to the blockade, or in fact, even notice the communications of the several powers. Mr. Sherman said the matter, because of its most remote interest to this Government, had not been considered in any way. It is not likely to receive consideration until a merchant vessel of the United States attempting to enter the Cretan ports is prevented by the blockading ships. The master of the American ship would in this case call the matter to the attention of the Navy Department, and President McKinley would then have to decide upon a policy.

In view of the fact that only three vessels flying the American flag passed through the Suez canal in the year 1895, two of which were private yachts and the third a war ship, and only one, also a war ship, in 1896, it is thought there is little possibility of the United States becoming involved.

While Secretary Sherman declined to discuss the matter in any way, the older officials of the State Department take the ground that should the case arise the United States would be likely to refuse to recognize the blockade. There are no precedents for refusing to recognize a blockade, but there are many prominent international lawyers who contend that "pacific blockades" for the purpose of coercion are in violation of the laws of the nations.

AUTONOMY NOT WANTED.

Cretan Insurgents Demand Annexation to Greece.

LONDON, Eng., March 22.—In the House of Commons today the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that Sir Alfred Biliotti, the British Consul at Canea, had reported to the Government the text of an interview had on Friday last by the admirals of the warships in Cretan waters with the chiefs of the insurgents. The chiefs

did not approve of the scheme of the powers to grant autonomy to the island, and declared that nothing but annexation to Greece would satisfy them.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL.

That Each of the Powers Send 2,000 Troops to Crete.

VIENNA, March 12.—The Russian Government has dispatched a circular note to the six powers proposing that each of them send immediately 2,000 troops to Crete, in order to effectually occupy the island and compel the Greek troops to withdraw.

The powers are considering the proposal.

Greek Vessel Sunk.

CANEA, March 18.—The Austrian gunboat Zebenico fired upon and sunk, near Candia, a Greek vessel loaded with provisions and munitions intended for the Greek forces in Crete. The Zebenico, while watching the Greek ships, was fired upon by the insurgents. The Austrian war ship replied by sinking the Greek craft and driving off the insurgents.

It is feared that this news will greatly irritate the populace at Athens and have an influence in precipitating the crisis that the powers are striving in every way possible to avert.

CUBA LOST TO SPAIN.

Proposition of Gomez and Cisneros to Buy the Island.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Only a few of the more excitable Spanish officers refuse to admit that Cuba is lost to the Crown. Resident Spanish confess that they can see no other outcome. The calmest minds predict the end of the Spanish rule in two years.

The proposition of Cisneros and Gomez to buy the island is rapidly growing in popularity here. Its warmest advocates are Spanish and Cuban residents here loyal to the crown. They are the active financial and business men of the island, and the owners of eight-tenths of its wealth and sources of wealth.

The Spanish element is condemning with more and more emphasis the fruitless and exhausting policy of General Weyler. They see his idea of pacification is depopulation, his plan for peace devastation.

WEYLER IS ILL.

Reported Death of President Cisneros of Cuba.

HAVANA, via Key West, March 21.—It is reported from Camaguey that Salvador Cisneros, President of the Cuban Republic, is dead; that Vice-President Bartolome Maso succeeds him as President and that Dr. Capot, ex-professor of Havana University will be appointed Vice-President. General Quintin Bandera has returned to Camaguey.

For the last few days Captain-General Weyler has been greatly annoyed by a serious affection of the throat with suppuration of the glands. On Wednesday after a consultation of his physicians, it was decided that for a time the patient must have absolute rest. As he suffered severely from dysentery when in the field, his medical advisers will not allow him to return there for some time.

FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

Serious Disorder Ends in the Loss of Lives.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—Reports have been received here of very serious disorder at Tokat in the Sivas district of Asia Minor. It is said that many Armenians and Turks have been killed. As yet there are no details as to the exact cause of the outbreak.

The city of Tokat is on the Yesil-Irmak river and has a population of about 60,000. The Government has established extensive works there for refining the copper produced by the mines of Argana-Maden, near Diarbekir. It is in the heart of the old province of Armenia.

Big Cuba Sugar Company Incorporated.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 20.—The Narcisca Sugar Company has been incorporated at Albany to manage a large sugar plantation situated near Calbarien, Cuba, which has a capacity of turning out 100,000 bags of sugar. The company will not refine sugar, and will not compete with or be allied with the American Sugar Refining Company or any other refining company. Other large Cuban plantations are said to be prepared to follow the example set by the Narcisca company.

Battle in Philippines.

MADRID, March 21.—Another battle has taken place in the province of Manila, Philippine Islands. The Government troops stormed the insurgents in their trenches. The insurgents lost, it is stated, 300 killed and had as many wounded. The Government loss, killed and wounded, did not exceed twenty.

Uruguay Insurgents Defeated.

MONTEVIDEO, March 21.—It is officially announced that the Government forces have defeated the insurgents in a battle near Melo, killing Chief Chiquito Saravia. It is announced that the insurgents lost 600 in killed and wounded.

English Judge Dead.

LONDON, March 16.—Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay is dead, aged 75 years.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice up to March 31, 1897.

GENTLEMEN.

Anderson, J. Arthur, A
Andersen, Mr.
Boyd, W. (2) Bron, A
Brown, N. Boyer, E E
Brown, J. Bockmann, L
Bowen, P. Buckingham, K
Brown, J T (3) Boni, M
Berry, W D Burns, R
Barnard, W Brownson, P
Barbosa, A
Cahill, A J
Clark, A Clark, J
Carson, E Carr, F
Carlson, Mr. Clarke, R
Cahan, H Clark, T C
Cahill, Wm
Douglass, D (2) Davis, W
Devechelle, E Dorrell, T
Dause, S G Dickson, T
Erikson, A (2) Elfel, A (3)
Friel, E Feydien, V (2)
Grant, J George, A
Grant, F Gilman, W
Green, V O (2)
Hixon, C C Hayes, J F
Hunt, J A Hickey, T
Hobson, A A Holt, J R, Jr
Holmes, F (3) Hewett, Esq
Johnson, C Johnson, L
Johanson, B Jacobsen, V (3)
Jones, B
Kelley, J
Lund, Mr. Lain, G H
Lloyd, F Long, G
Lovell, S Lang, J H
Lancaster, H W Laebson, J E
Lees, G C
Markham, G (2) Mills, D
Moore, A J (2) Marcus, A J
Merriman, C C Maurice, H
Meline, W Michael, J T
Merton, W E (3) Milosevich, N
Mikols, G D Miller, W
Mitchell, J McCorriston, D
McCabe, W McCabe, J
Nelson, T Newweller, H
Osmer, F W (2) Osborne, H W
Pickard, J W (3) Perry, E
Peters, J (2) Pierson, L
Parsons, C G (2)
Robinson, O Rabinowitz, H
Rogalle, W (2) Richardson, C T
Riley, J R Ray, G R, Jr
Sander, O A Sutton, C (2)
Spieker, W Sanford, G
Sheldon, Mr Steward, W J
Storey, W L Schultz, H
Singer, L Schroeder, W
Smith, S Schussler, O
Spencer, C Storey, W F
Thompson, L (2) Tait, C
Thurston, J B Tietjens, E
Townsend, W R
Voeller, E N Van Giesen, J H
Woodward, D White, A
Wille, H Wilson, W E
Weber, H (3) Wetmore, Mr
Welch, H Wilson, J B
White, C F
Young, J
Zeppelt, J C

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

C G Parsons
PARCELS POST.
Clark, I W
LADIES.
Aiken, Miss Abbott, A, Mrs
Brown, P A, Mrs Burns, T, Mrs
Baldwin, M D, Mrs Barba, A, Miss
Cullen, S, Miss (3) Crews, W, Mrs
Cullen, M, Miss Cummings, F, Miss
Crane, J, Mrs Curtin, D, Mrs
Cluney, C, Mrs Chamberlain, C W
Christian, M, Miss Mrs
Dams, M, Mrs Dodd, Z, Mrs
Denerheart, H, Miss
Frasier, H, Miss
Gates, Mrs Gordon, L E, Mrs
Harbath, L, Miss Hickey, Mrs
Homer, M, Mrs Hemer, Mrs
Holt, O J, Mrs Harrison, E, Miss
Ione, Mrs
Johnson, T, Mrs
Kobb, M, Miss Kanough, G, Mrs
Mills, L, Miss Martin, M, Mrs
Mosses, M, Miss Mitchell, M K, Mrs
McGregor, A, Mrs (2)
Paul, D, Miss Platt, C, Mrs
Peltier, H, Miss
Raupp, L, Mrs
Scrimgeour, Miss Sheffer, M, Miss
Stone, E, Mrs Sohnes, Mrs
Stewart, Mrs Sterling, D, Mrs
Stursal, Mrs Sturbert, M, Miss
Tibbett, Mrs Turner, Ella, Mrs
Turner, F, Mrs
Voeller, M, Mrs
Whiting, L, Miss
Zeleneh, C, Miss

REGISTERED.

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOSEPH M. OAT.

Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Honolulu, March 31, 1897.

PORTLAND MOURNS.

Ex-Senator Dolph Interred With Simple Rites.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 12.—The funeral of ex-Senator Joseph Norton Dolph took place this afternoon from the First Baptist Church. In accordance with the last wish of the deceased statesman, the services at the church were of the simplest character, while those at the grave were attended only by members of the family and a few intimate friends.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known, the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

HANDKERCHIEFS

A hundred dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs for ladies are ready for your inspection today. Handsome swiss embroidery on every one, the daintiest and prettiest designs imagin-



able. We bought them at a third off.

So may you.

Pretty ones at 75 cents each
Prettier at \$1
Prettiest at \$1.25

Cotton hemstitched from 25 cents to 40. You never saw as good for double the money.

Linen hemstitched, plain with narrow borders. 25 to 50 cents.

COVERT CLOTH, the American translation of the foreign woollens. Pretty and good for many purposes. Half dozen shades, and material cannot be distinguished from woolen, except by handling it.

Cheviots, 8 yards \$1
Henriettas, 7 yards \$1

Not much of this sort. None at all if you're late.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

If You Were About To Go By

To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers," but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers" are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the Ladies' "Ramblers;" in fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Agents for "Rambler," "Columbia" and "Stearns" Bicycles.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals—and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Mach's, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Wind mill—Survival of the fittest. A few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, L. B. KERR
Honolulu.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897

HAWAII NEED NOT COMPLAIN.

The political news received by the Australia is most satisfactory to Hawaii. The quiet work of our annexation friends in Congress is beginning to bear fruit. They are feeling their way carefully and preparing to push their claims at the first favorable opportunity. The people can see now, however, that these same friends are feeling the pressure this paper has held would be brought to bear, and they are not inclined to push the discussion of the annexation question before the tariff measure has completed its course.

The McKinley managers seem to have cleared a smooth course for the tariff bill through the House, where the measure will doubtless be passed practically as submitted by the Ways and Means Committee. The fight will come in the Senate, and it remains to be seen how large a force the opposition can muster. In the Senate will also come the fight on the sugar item that affects Hawaii. We are pleased to note that Senators Perkins and White are figured among the supporters of Reciprocity with Hawaii. From this the natural conclusion is drawn that the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has more influence than the beet-sugar interests at this particular stage of the game. It now appears that Reciprocity will have the solid support of the Pacific Coast delegation. The principal opposition will then come from the Louisiana delegation and what supporters they can gather who will take up any portion of the bill in the hope that they may put the administration in a disagreeable position. Taken altogether, the outlook at present promises well for Hawaii.

THRIVING MORMONS.

The Mormons of Utah have made the largest and most successful experiments in agricultural industry within the United States. Brigham Young was one of the foremost organizers of the world. He and Solomon seem to have established the value of a full course of polygamy in promoting worldly success. Young, with his shrewd common sense, saw that which the descendants of the Puritans did not see, in spite of the teachings of their schools and colleges. He saw that land speculation must be prevented, in order to secure general prosperity. He prevented it. Behind him was the power of the Church, illimitable searching. He allowed every man to own as much land as he could cultivate and no more. He created diversified industries. He did the thinking for thousands of industrious but ignorant men. A man succeeded only by honest work. He destroyed the line between the rich and the poor. He came nearer, in the industrial sense to realizing Bellamy's "Looking Backward" than any man American born.

We are not considering the other aspect of the case, his crime and tyrannical use of Church power. It was bad enough. We are considering only the great industrial success, and the use of the Church in making men prosperous.

Mr. Musses, the Church historian, estimates that in 50 years the Mormons have raised out of the soil and expended \$563,000,000. More remarkable still is the fact that the average net income of each Mormon is greater than the average gross income of the wage-earners of the United States.

For some years a considerable percentage of the American farm-

ers have been in sore distress. At the same time the Mormon farmer has been well off and thriving. The "Gentile" farmer has been looking to Congress for aid and comfort. The Mormon farmer has been quietly supporting himself.

All this is the work of a great organizing mind, which built a State out of the lowest classes of Europe. It is the work of an industrial despot, taking power through religion. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the land is covered with the debris of wrecked fortunes. Only Utah is exempt, and only the Mormon settlements.

Why is it that other religious teachers have not led their followers out into the wilderness and established prosperous States? The power which comes from superstition is wanting. Why, then, should Christian communities be in distress and polygamous communities be in prosperity? May it not be true, after all, that Christian civilization has a business side to it, and that, in the past, it has trusted too much to the "traditions?" Brigham Young had sense and reasoned out his plans.

There is another revelation in the Mormon development. The financial records of their Church show that it paid out, and American politicians were willing to corruptly receive over \$3,000,000 for preventing hostile legislation in Congress. This is discreditable to both Mormon and Gentile, of course. For nearly a half century the American Government, at the call of Boodle, retained this polygamous relic of barbarism within its borders.

FURTHER CONGRESSIONAL POSSIBILITIES.

A colorless, impartial statement of the situation of the Hawaiian matter in Washington is this: The Republican party, having asserted the doctrine of the control of Hawaii in its platform, will not put that control in jeopardy, at the present moment by destroying Hawaii's interest in the treaty. Therefore the Ways and Means Committee protect that interest in the new tariff bill. To have left this protection out, would have been to practically abrogate the treaty and abandon the policy of "control." If the House passes the bill as proposed, the Senate may take the same view of the matter. This would leave the matter just as it stands today. It would not affect annexation or prevent the Government of the United States from terminating the treaty by giving a year's notice. It will simply preserve the present status, until the time comes for the development of the policy of "control."

The Senate may not agree with the House and instead of attacking the treaty directly, it may do so indirectly, by refusing to let our sugars in under the new bill. It will probably not do so. If it does, it will show what the nature of the opposition is to the treaty and draw the lines sharply between those in favor of and those against annexation.

As the President does not refer to Hawaiian matters in his last message, it may be presumed that he will make them the subject of a special message, or intends to postpone them until the next session. It is pretty certain that he will postpone them, as he does not consider them very pressing or important enough to keep the Senate in extra session. The present session is an emergency one. Our matters, from the American standpoint, are not in any emergency, although they are, from our standpoint. It would not be good policy for us to urge our affairs on the Washington people, especially as urging may annoy them. There are many "pressing" questions there, besides our own, and it is important that the Senate should be in good

temper when it takes hold of us. Besides, Congress will do just as it pleases.

COMMISSIONER FITZGERALD.

One of our respectable citizens, wise or otherwise, said yesterday, on the street: "Who wants Commissioner Fitzgerald down here, spying out our labor system?" Of course, this question infers that our labor system will not bear inspection, and that a knowledge of it may hurt us.

We can most confidently inform our disgusted respectable citizen that we, as a community, must "show up." There is quite too much belief in America that we are afraid of ourselves and our labor system. A man like Secretary Sherman is not deceived by the statement made so often that these Islands are Americanized, when it is current news in all of the American papers that only 2 per cent of the population is American. We chose to make a census, and we did not juggle with the figures. We know how effectively these figures have been and will be used against us.

Commissioner Fitzgerald has shown to the people of California that white labor, properly selected, can economically displace yellow labor. He does not consider it an easy task to do it. But it can be done. He has an impression that white labor can supplant yellow labor on the plantations here. He comes here to settle that matter for himself, and he will act on his own judgment only in recommending, hereafter, any white men to undertake sugar cane raising on a small scale in connection with the large plantations. He may conclude, on the other hand, that there are no openings here for such men. If he does, it may be regarded as a national calamity, as it will go far to convince us that the white man has no place in these Islands. It will mean, also, in due time, "the white man must go."

If Commissioner Fitzgerald does not find much enthusiasm here for Americanizing the Islands beyond shouting that they are Americanized, he will see, if he looks closely, that our community, like that of his own State, California, does not care to look very far ahead, and regards persons who talk about the future as disagreeable and visionary, just as the Commissioner himself has been called visionary in San Francisco.

The Commissioner must not be discouraged, in realizing that there is no special enthusiasm here among the average Americans, in his mission. The want of it does not mean opposition. It reminds us of the days when New England tried to make Kansas a free state. Every one shouted for it, but there were only a few with John Brown and his Sharp's rifle at the front, who were willing to "take off their coats" in behalf of freedom.

If through the Commissioner there is finally established here an American sugar plantation, we shall feel thankful that he came here and told us what to do.

ADMIRAL WALKER.

Several of the American dispatches tell us that Admiral Walker is a candidate for Minister to this Republic from the United States. He was placed on the retired list of the Navy on the 20th of last month, as he had reached the age of 62. But he is a young man yet. He belongs to a rare class of men, who are, like many of the eminent Englishmen, at their best after their 60th year. The rule that retires men like Admiral Walker is, no doubt, a wise one, but it deprives the State of valuable services in exceptional cases.

It will be a red-letter day for us if he should receive the appointment of Minister Resident here. We have so many reasons for saying so, it is hardly worth while to

give any. The Admiral carries a strong, broad human element into life. One feels his vitality, the working of a large, strong brain without any pomposity. As a rule, the great sea captains have been simple and strong men.

Aside from his strong personality, the residence here of a friendly Minister, who has had large experience in military matters, is most desirable. Any one familiar with our actual condition will see at once how valuable such a man may be. In the event of annexation, it will require a good organizing brain to keep things in order here, and it will require the highest order of brain to maintain the peace here, if there is no annexation. We need good advice. From all standpoints, therefore, we should welcome our steadfast friend, if President McKinley will have the goodness to appoint him Minister Resident.

In all the merited condemnation of new journalism as exemplified by the New York Journal, there is always one discouraging feature: the law suits brought against the publishers and the refusal of libraries to keep the paper on file serve to give the papers free advertising and increased street sales. The condemnation creates talk and the curious American people buy the paper to see what others are talking about. Hearst for instance has a mint of money and in the long run comes out a winner so far as dollars and cents are concerned. He can buy the work of the best writers of the country, can send Richard Harding Davis and Frederick Remington as representatives to Cuba and can also defy legal opposition through his ability to buy the best legal talent in the country to fight his cause. Truth, the New York weekly, got its start through the suppression of one of its first issues by Anthony Comstock. The week following Truth sold like wild fire. It is proper to state however that Truth after getting its first send off toned down and is today one of the best publications of its class. The only effective method of striking at new journalism is for respectable people to boycott its representative papers keeping them out of the home with the same care exercised toward the Police Gazette and kindred publications. When publishing houses fail to sell their goods a change of tactics is sure to follow.

Possibly one reason why politicians are as a rule opposed to woman's suffrage is because it means an increase in the number of office seekers after the ballots have been counted. In the last United States election many women took a prominent part and now President McKinley is getting the returns in numerous applicants for office. An Iowa woman wants one of the European consulates, Miss Ricker of New Hampshire is a candidate for United States Minister to the Republic of Colombia, while Mrs. J. Ellen Foster asks that her husband be made Governor of New Mexico as a reward for her services in the late campaign. If this thing keeps up Presidential candidates will be obliged to recognize, besides brothers and cousins reckoned by the dozens, their aunts.

Shortly before the extra session of Congress, Speaker Reed called on President McKinley. After the interview, Mr. Reed told the reporters he thought the extra session would be a good deal longer than had been expected. No line of policy had been agreed upon, and the Speaker emphasized this further by stating that "no one man, nor in fact, half a dozen men could decide just what is best to be done." When a party leader of Speaker Reed's prominence takes this view of the situation, there seems to be

no particular reason why those looking to Congress for assistance should feel that the battle is won before it is well under way. When the New York World correspondent tells the public that the Sugar Trust contributed \$300,000 to the Republican campaign fund, it is well to remember that the Trust does not put out its funds for nothing. Of late years the United States Senate seems to have been the most satisfactory ground for the Trust to work out its purposes. Just the extent of the Sugar Trust's grip on the present Congress is yet an unknown quantity. "No one man, nor even a dozen men" can tell just what influence it will bring to bear.

While President McKinley is put down as an out-and-out Protestant, his selection of Hon. Joseph McKenna demonstrates that he does not allow religious matters to interfere in politics. Judge McKenna is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and an attendant at St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco. We can believe that a strong anti-Catholic influence was brought to bear to prevent McKenna's appointment, and undoubtedly the President is being roundly condemned in particular religious-political organizations. There is good reason, however, to admire McKinley's independence in refusing to ostracize a capable fellow-citizen from his official family, when the principal opposition raised is due simply to honest differences in religious beliefs. Religious intolerance never has been and never will be a mark of true Americanism.

One of the excuses some Nevada legislators gave for favoring the prize fight bill was that the fight would bring many rich men to the country who would finally become investors. Newspaper reports of the disgraceful affray state that twenty-four hours after the fight hardly a corporal's guard of the visitors were within the borders of the State. Those remaining were, as a rule, poor, deluded individuals, who had lost all their money and had to walk home. The men who were looking for investors found nothing but gamblers, and none of them cared to gamble in Nevada lands, silver mines or anything else from which the State would reap any benefit.

This paper has received a copy of a lecture on Hawaii, delivered by Theo. H. Davies, Esq., F. R. G. S., before the Young Men's Christian Association, of Southport, Eng. The document certainly furnishes interesting reading, but in Mr. Davies' coloring of recent political events he makes statements with which we do not fully agree. This might be expected, and we may state our points of difference at a later day. We will not fail to compliment Mr. Davies, however, on the manner in which he put his peculiar view of the situation before his hearers.

After all that has been said, throughout the Christianized world, against the miserable barbarity of the Turk, the world is called upon to witness the banners and warships of the leading nations of Europe planted around and protecting the Turkish emblem of misrule in the Island of Crete. All of which is but another instance of the fact that the pulps of great nations, in nine cases out of ten, shut their eyes to moral questions and justice to the weak brother when called upon to consider possible changes in territorial ownership.

Washington correspondents remark upon Secretary Sherman's visit to Congressional Committee rooms as something unusual. It must be refreshing, however, to note that the new administration starts in with innovations indicative of friendly relations between Congress and the Execu-

tive. Both the President and Secretary Sherman have had experience in Congress that will prove of no little value in keeping Congressmen and Senators in line with the administration policy.

Hawaii has some very good old resident stories but nothing that will equal the yarn of the French Canadian Couple who recently celebrated the 80th anniversary of their marriage. The husband is 107 years old and the wife 101. However new journalism can find anything it sets out for these days.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

If Harold M. Sewall of Bath wishes to be Minister to Hawaii he should have the appointment. It would be good, practical civil service reform to promote to this post the man who rendered such notable service as Consul General in Samoa.—Boston Journal.

Hawaii has at last taken steps to prevent the importation of contract labor. Under existing conditions it is argued that the native population will be outnumbered as five to one by the Asiatics unless the Islands be annexed to the United States. The rejected Japanese in Honolulu threaten open revolt, which is indicative of the growth of the sentiment among the Mikado's subjects to secure a protectorate for the group.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Hawaiian paper says that "the problem of procuring future supplies of raw sugars for the United States markets is causing sugar experts and manufacturers a little uneasiness." Perhaps the managers of the trust may be suffering from apprehension, but the people, who have great confidence in the future of beet sugar, are looking forward hopefully to the time when factories will be so numerous in this country that the trust will find it impossible to control their product as they do the imports of cane and other raw sugar from foreign countries.—San Francisco Chronicle.

CHOSEN FOR IMPORTANT POSTS.

McKinley Sends Batch of Nominations to Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President McKinley today sent to the Senate the following nominations: John K. Gowdy of Indiana, to be Consul-General at Paris; John M. Brigham of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Perry S. Heath of Indiana, to be First Assistant Postmaster General; Captain Charles Shaler of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., to be Major; Henry L. Marindin, assistant of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Kentucky's New Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 13.—Representative Godfrey Hunter was today nominated for United States Senator in the Republican caucus. There were five absentees. His election is considered in doubt, as all of the five absentees will be required for election.

The date when the U. S. new tariff is to go into effect is named in the preliminary draft submitted to the House as May 1, 1897.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

Internal Misery

Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.

"I have been troubled with indigestion for some time. After eating anything that was sweet I was sure to experience great difficulty and distress. Last fall I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to say that my stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can now eat a hearty meal of almost any kind of food and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous spells." JOHN H. HOMEIOHAUSEN, Wheatland, Iowa. Such cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

For Biliousness, Indigestion, etc. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

DEXTER CHAMPION

Ruby Wins the Half Mile Bike Race.

NEW ZEALANDERS KEPT GUESSING

Won the Five Mile But Race Thrown Out.

Severely Injured in One, He Picks Himself Together and Becomes Champion.

Ruby Dexter, the Honolulu boy, who with Dave Crozier, took the Rambler wheel to New Zealand, is now the half-mile champion of that country. He is also considered "dangerous" at all track distances up to 25 miles, as well as in road tests of endurance and speed.

Letters and papers received by the steamship Monowai tell at length of the performances of Dexter and his racing partner, "Teddy" Reynolds. They were the representatives of Auckland in the national meet at Wellington.



RUBY DEXTER,
Champion of New Zealand.

ton, the capital. The tourney attracted to the lists all the top-notchers of the country. The Graphic newspaper gives the event much space, with fine engravings.

At Wellington the ground was wet and track slow, but the attendance ran into the thousands, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. There was keen rivalry between the town teams, and every effort was made to "weight" and "pocket" the Auckland pair.

The Wellington track is a new one, which has the remarkable feature of having been first built and then measured. It takes a little more than "three times around" to make a mile. There are four "straights" and four "raised turns."

Dexter started in quite a number of events—in some to win and others to pace Reynolds.

There were 16 starters in the five-mile. After about a mile and a half to of the scorers piled up. Nearly all were hurt—several so seriously that they will never compete again. One had a collar-bone broken, another an arm and one poor chap had his nose ripped open like an old tire. Reynolds was in this spill and his wheel was wrecked.

Honolulu's boy and the other five went on at race pace to the end of the fourth mile. Then they made a stack of themselves. Dexter pulled out his machine and struck out, followed by two others. He let them pace him till just the eighth, then spurred and won handsily.

Following New Zealand amateur sporting practices and precedents, the judges declared this race off "because so few of the starters were able to finish." Ruby found that he had won with six spokes out of his front wheel, a toe clip gone, saddle twisted and handles fairly corkscrewed.

In the 10-mile race Dexter and Reynolds collided, but Reynolds won, beating the undefeated Ruby from Christchurch. In this fall Ruby had a knee badly bruised, and was kept in a hospital till a couple of hours before the call for the half-mile race. This was in beats, with the final, and all accounts agree that Dexter clearly demonstrated his superiority at the distance, "being especially brilliant in his finishes, coming down to the tape like a demon," making the half-mile in 1:06.

The bad knee kept Ruby from trying for anything more after getting the coveted prize of the half-mile championship. He was game enough to go in and see Reynolds home first in the 25-mile race.

"Jim" Crozier, brother of David and Charles, is now a wheel racer, and has taken several firsts and seconds.

Dexter & Crozier are doing very well in business, having secured the Rambler agency with tip-top contracts. They have improved their repair department, and are doing lots of work. Their regular wheel stock is 50 machines for sale and others for livery.

In letters to relatives and friends the "boys" tell of liking life down there.

Looking for Positions.

Recent articles in certain papers of the United States have spread such a very good impression about the opportunities for teachers on the Hawaiian Islands that the Department of Public Instruction is being flooded with communications from women all over that country. They send their pictures, recommendations and every good, kind word that has been said about them, hoping at once to obtain positions. It is needless to say that the publication of the letter in the New York Press was a cruel fate.



HAWAII'S TROPHY TO THE CALIFORNIA RIFLEMEN.

The handsome trophy presented to the California marksmen, who defeated the team of the First Regiment, National Guard Hawaii, has been presented by Charles T. Wilder, on behalf of the Honolulu team. It is described by the San Francisco papers as one of the most beautiful trophies of the kind ever seen in the Bay City.

With the pedestal, it stands 26 inches high. It is made of solid silver, is heavily lined with gold, and is made nearly after colonial style. The face bears at the top, diagonally set, the national flags of Hawaii and the United States, enameled in the correct colors. Beneath them are the initials, "N. G. H." and "N. G. C.," and in the center is the California coat of arms in gold, surrounded by a wreath of old gold leaves.

MONEY TO BURN

Gold Certificates Received at Finance Office.

Beautiful Designs on the New Issue—May Keep Gold in the Country.

The last of the order for gold certificates of the different denominations from \$5 to \$100 was received by the Minister of Finance yesterday. Several thousand dollars' worth of the new silver certificates have been put in circulation, but the entire issue of gold notes remains intact.

The notes are the same in size as those now in use. They are orange in color, and the engraving on them is equal in workmanship to notes issued by the United States Government.

The \$5 note has for a centerpiece a handsome engraving of the Executive building. To the left of this is a portrait of a woman, and on the right the head of a steer. These are in medallions and are models of the engravers' art.

The \$10 certificate has a view of a cane field for the center, showing the wagons loaded with cane and men at work. To the left is a picture of the Australia sailing into port. On the right is a portrait in profile of the Goddess of Liberty.

The \$20 note shows a picture of the cane wagons discharging at the door of a mill. A full length view of the Goddess of Liberty on the left and a picture of a horse's head on the right.

The \$50 note has a ranch picture for the centerpiece, showing cowboys herding cattle. On the left is a medallion in which is the head of a woman, and the right a tropical scene.

The \$100 note has for a centerpiece a railway station, showing a train of cars arriving. On the left is a medallion, containing portraits of two women having wreaths on their heads. To the right is a picture of a running horse, also in medallion. The reverse side of the notes is the same on each, the great seal forming the centerpiece.

The \$5 silver certificate is the only piece having engravings which are peculiarly Hawaiian. The medallion on the left holds a picture of Moanahua, showing palm and cocoanuts. The Judiciary building forms the centerpiece and a full-length portrait of an aged Hawaiian on the right.

These gold certificates represent gold coin deposited in the Treasury, and it is hoped by their being put in circulation here that less gold will leave the country.

Supreme Court Decisions

The Court, yesterday, reversed the decision of the District Magistrate of Hilo to dismiss the case of J. R. Wilcox vs. L. A. Andrews, Sheriff of Hawaii, and has remitted the case for further proceedings to the District Court on the ground that judgment was not sufficiently pleaded in form or substance.

The Supreme Court has decided that Judge Hitchcock of the Circuit Court on Hawaii, had the power to order a new election of officers of the Portuguese Mill Company, since it appears that the person against whom writ of quo warranto was directed were not legally elected. They therefore remanded the case of J. S. Canairo et al. vs. Jose G. Serrao et al. to the Circuit Judge for further proceedings.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment for C. H. Rose in his case against Yoshimura et al., deciding that his land award, dated August 10, 1852,

is superior to the land award if the defendants, dated June 6, 1855.

P. E. Hine is the agent for H. Hackfeld & Co. at Lahaina. Some time since a clerk named Shimisaka, in Hine's employ, sold a tub of saki to one Shimbo, and sent in the order to H. Hackfeld & Co. Hine has no liquor license in Lahaina, but the company has in Honolulu. The saki was shipped to Lahaina and the shipping receipt made out to Shimbo. When the liquor arrived Shimbo paid for it, the money was put in the agent's money drawer by Shimisaki, and Shimbo took his saki from the wharf. The Republic then brought suit against Hine for selling liquor without a license. The District Magistrate at Lahaina found him guilty and the case was appealed.

Yesterday the Supreme Court decided that the question before the Magistrate at Lahaina was whether or not the sale was made there. The Court sustained the decision of the District Magistrate in finding Hine guilty of selling spirituous liquor without a license.

PACIFIC COAST DEFENSE.

General Plan for Fortifying San Francisco Harbor.

Out of the millions which will go for coast defenses under the present military appropriation bill, says the Chronicle, the work about San Francisco harbor promises to fare better than that of any other on the Pacific Coast, though all are taken care of, and favorably with those in any part of the country. While no distinct plans have yet been made by the engineer officials, the work of placements will receive the first consideration, taking in fortifications on both sides of the Golden Gate.

Colonel Suter has at his command funds for the preparation of sites for the heavy ordnance ready for the Presidio side, and will, during the year, advance his work on the Line Point side of the bay.

As it is now, the ordnance and gun-carriage work is behind any other branch of the coast defense department. Captain Black, who, as assistant to General Wilson, is in immediate charge of this branch of the engineers' work, says this is because of waiting on the gun and carriage makers. Were it possible to get the guns and the improved type of disappearing carriages as fast as the foundations for them could be prepared, the fortifications about the entrance to the bay of San Francisco would be speedily completed.

As the present armament of San Francisco fortifications stand, not more than 10 per cent. of the shore batteries are in position. When the Presidio and Line Point defenses are completed in conjunction with the battery on the top of Point Lobos and its companion on the high ground above Point Bonita, this will constitute the first line of defense.

The entire scheme of coast defense depends as much upon the ignorance of an enemy in regard to what he will meet as upon the effectiveness of the armament. It is for this reason that so much of the torpedo defenses of a harbor is made open in the immediate face of an attack. In the San Francisco outer bay, between the Heads and covering the space inside the bar and into the Golden Gate, torpedoes will be placed according to a scheme comprehensive enough to prevent a yacht from escaping, and yet it is safe to say that the presence of an enemy off the coast, even granting that all the torpedoes and mines had been placed, would be the signal for a display of greater activity on the part of the commandant than has been witnessed in any other feature of defense.

In the Circuit Court.

The bond of John Lucas, assignee of E. A. Hendry, bankrupt, and the inventory of the assets of W. S. Bartlett, bankrupt, was filed yesterday.

After having their accounts approved, H. E. McIntyre, administrator, and Jane Walker, administratrix of the

estate of George Bicknell, were discharged.

The Pala Plantation Company, through Kinney & Ballou, has filed an answer denying the allegations of J. H. Raymond, M. D.

A. V. Gear, administrator of the estate of A. W. Peterson, has petitioned the Court to sell certain real estate.

In the case of John S. Ellis et al. vs. Nannie R. Rice et al., the defendant has filed a disclaimer to all right, title, etc., in the III of Makali, the title of which is sought to be quieted by the suit.

On the motion to tax the costs in the case of W. C. Weedon vs. E. B. Waterhouse, yesterday, Kinney & Ballou, for the plaintiff, took exception to the Court's ruling on the attorneys' fees.

Were Disappointed.

At the last moment a number of the passengers booked to leave by the Monowai, were forced to back out on account of insufficiency of accommodations. Some will leave by the Gaelic and others by the Australia. The correct list of Honolulu passengers who left by the Monowai will be published Saturday morning.

Died at the Hospital.

Samuel J. Bailey, an Englishman, aged 34 years, a well borer, died in the Queen's Hospital early yesterday morning. The funeral was from Excelsior Hall on Fort street, and Nuanu Cemetery was the place where the body was interred. Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaiaho officiated. Ed A. Williams had charge of the funeral.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 35-16c.

The "advertised" letter list appears this morning.

Both the Hawaiian and Arlington Hotels are taxed to their utmost capacity.

Harry Corson Clarke is playing with a company in Burbank's Theater, Los Angeles.

A. H. Jackson is authorized to collect accounts due the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

Two dozen prairie chickens for A. S. Wilcox of Kauai came from San Francisco on the Australia yesterday.

Mr. Peter Lee, manager of the Volcano house, is down on business in connection with his coffee interests in Oahu.

Chief Justice Judd called aboard the U. S. S. Marion yesterday morning. A salute of 17 guns was fired upon his leaving.

It is understood that two or three of the instructors in Stanford University will be down here for the summer vacation.

The baseball season will begin on the 24th of this month. The Stars and First Regiments will be the first to cross bats.

The Hollister Drug Company are just in receipt of all the leading brands of medicated papers, and at prices within the reach of all.

The Rev. D. P. Conde, one of the early missionaries to these islands, stationed on Maui in 1826, died recently in Des Moines, Ia., at the age of 90.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company, Limited, have just received a supply of the famous "Tribune" cycles; also, pneumatic saddles, lamps and sundry accessories.

The 16 horse-power steam plows for the Oahu Sugar Company are expected to arrive here in July. Excellent progress is being made at the plantation by use of horses and mules.

The Board of Registration sat yesterday for the first time in the old Legislative hall in the Judiciary building. It will sit again from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 6 to 9 p. m. today.

The engagement of Miss Mabel Hartwell to her cousin, Mr. A. T. Hartwell of Boston, is announced. Mr. Hartwell is now in Europe but will be back in Honolulu inside of three months.

The term of the Circuit Court at Kailua, Hawaii, is set for April 7, but will be continued over until the 9th to enable the attorneys and parties on other islands interested to reach the court.

A number of the guests of the Arlington are tennis players. In consequence of this fact manager Krouse

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

has had the court on the back lawn fixed up and tennis is now indulged in every afternoon.

H. B. M. S. Wild Swan will go to Kailua on Monday, returning to Honolulu a week later. After a short stay here, she will then proceed to Fanning's Island. Returning, she will make quite a stay here.

Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper will leave for the States on the Monowai today. They will remain three or four days in San Francisco, when they will proceed straight to New York, to remain in that city about two months.

Among the Honolulu people present during the inauguration ceremonies at Washington were A. E. Murphy and Ormand Wall. The nearest they could get to the parade was in front of the Hawaiian Legation. Gus sends the Advertiser copies of the Star and several souvenirs.

Following has been the disposition so far, of the Chinese brought by the last through steamer: Haku, 22; Ewa, 20; Waiheke, 23; Laupahoehoe, 23; H. A. Co., 43; Pacific Sugar Mill, 10; Oahu Sugar Co., 28; Kukaian, 23 and Paunahua, 15 men and 5 women. Fifteen have been sent to the Chinese hospital. The remaining 43 at the quarantine station will be sent to Hawaii on the Mauna Loa today.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island and public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tens to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonnet Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

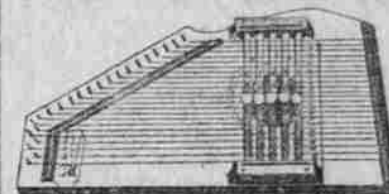
LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked.
And we answer—

THE AUTOHARP.



A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY To Play! EASY To Buy!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evidenced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat paste-board boxes which serve as cases.

No. 23, Price Complete, \$8.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company
—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makona the same day; Mafunua, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday ...Apr. 6 Friday ...Aug. 30
Friday ...Apr. 10 Tuesday ...Aug. 31
*Tuesday ...Apr. 13 Friday ...Sep. 11
*Friday ...Apr. 17 Tuesday ...Sep. 14
*Tuesday ...May 18 Friday ...Oct. 1
Friday ...May 22 Tuesday ...Oct. 11
*Tuesday ...June 8 Friday ...Oct. 22
Friday ...June 15 Tuesday ...Nov. 2
Tuesday ...June 22 Friday ...Nov. 13
*Friday ...July 3 Tuesday ...Nov. 23
*Tuesday ...July 20 Friday ...Dec. 3
Friday ...July 27 Tuesday ...Dec. 14
*Tuesday ...Aug. 10 Thursday ...Dec. 26

Will call at Pohnok, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mafunua and Kawaihae same day; Makona, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday ...Apr. 2 Friday ...Aug. 27
Tuesday ...Apr. 12 Tuesday ...Sep. 7
Friday ...Apr. 23 Friday ...Sep. 17
Tuesday ...May 2 Friday ...Sep. 26
Friday ...May 14 Friday ...Oct. 1
Tuesday ...May 25 Tuesday ...Oct. 19
Friday ...June 4 Friday ...Oct. 29
Tuesday ...June 15 Tuesday ...Nov. 9
Friday ...June 25 Friday ...Nov. 19
Tuesday ...July 6 Tuesday ...Nov. 29
Friday ...July 16 Friday ...Dec. 10
Tuesday ...July 27 Tuesday ...Dec. 21
Friday ...Aug. 6 Friday ...Dec. 31
Tuesday ...Aug. 17

Will call at Pohnok, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$20.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kailua, Hilo, Mafunua and Kipahulu, Maui, returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kapa, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landing to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.

S. E. ROSE, Vice President.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu for San Francisco	Arrive at San Francisco	Leave San Francisco for Honolulu
1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.
On or about	On or about	On or about	On or about
Coptic ...Apr. 8	Gaelic ...Apr. 3	Mariposa ...Apr. 8	Australia ...Apr. 7
Warrimoo ...Apr. 16	Doric ...Apr. 11	Rio Janeiro ...Apr. 17	Mowara ...Apr. 14
Australia ...Apr. 27	Alameda ...Apr. 29	Monowai ...May 4	China ...May 4
Peking ...May 8	Australia ...May 5	Mowara ...May 16	Peru ...May 23
Doric ...May 18	Warrimoo ...May 27	Australia ...May 26	Mariposa ...May 27
Alameda ...Jun 3	Coptic ...Jun 1	Belgie ...Jun 5	Australia ...Jun 2
Peru ...Jun 15	Gaelic ...Jun 20	Warrimoo ...Jun 16	Monowai ...Jun 24
Australia ...Jun 22	Mowara ...Jun 24	Peking ...Jun 29	Australia ...Jun 30

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Nuanuu," will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 1st, 1897.

For particulars call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,
Agents, Honolulu.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

RUBBER
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

FOR WHITE LABOR

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald
Visits Honolulu.

INQUIRING INTO LABOR QUESTION

What the Bureau Has
Done in California.

Japanese Farm Hands Replaced
by White Men—Employment Bureau Under State Control.

"The demand for cheap labor by the sugar capitalists of Hawaii began when their desire for fat dividends took the place of sound judgment. The reciprocity treaty which placed the Hawaiian planters on the same footing with the American producer, and gave them benefits not enjoyed by producers in other countries, practically made these islands, from a money making standpoint, a part of the United States. Some men were far seeing enough to believe that the reciprocity treaty was the first step toward annexation—closer political or commercial union to the United States. To the owners of sugar stock it was merely the step to fatter and more frequent dividends. With this accomplished, the question then was, how to make them fatter. The solution of the problem was in cheap Asiatic labor, and the seed was planted. Today the white merchants and mechanics on the islands are reaping what the planters sowed, and Hawaii is now experiencing the incipient throes of race agitation, which if not nipped in the bud, must result in the supremacy of the Japanese race. No attempt has been made by the users of labor to provide for white men in Hawaii; nothing has been done to offset this tremendous flow of Japanese immigration and let it continue, and by force of numbers they will demand the franchise and get it. They will elect their representatives and their president, and without the stroke of a pen, Hawaii will become a colony of Japan."

The above is an extract from a letter received yesterday by a Honolulu business man, in answer to one he sent to a gentleman in Washington, D. C. It is incorporated here for its appropriateness to the visit of Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald to Honolulu at this time. This gentleman has had more to do with white labor in California than any man in that State. Mr. Fitzgerald came here with his secretary, Mr. Greene, for recreation and with a view to ascertaining for his personal satisfaction and possibly report to the Governor of California the possible opening for the overflow laboring class in that State. Mr. Fitzgerald was seen by a reporter for the Advertiser yesterday, and said, in reply to the question regarding his mission:

"There has been a great deal said regarding the climatic conditions of Hawaii forbidding white men from working in the cane fields, and the opinion prevails in California, and I guess throughout the United States, among those who discuss annexation, that the consumption of such a treaty means the taking over of 40,000 Asiatics. As we are doing all we can to replace Asiatics by white labor, the thought of talking on more through another source does not meet with approval. I came here on a visit, and while in the islands, I will ascertain what amount and the kind of labor is performed by the Japanese and compare it with the same class of labor performed by white men."

"My department in California is naturally a large one on account of the enormous floating population of laboring men. Practically, it is an employment office with the State behind it. We receive applications from laboring men out of employment, and by that I do not mean every man who is poor, because not all the poor are laborers, they might as well call themselves bankers or anything else. Every man out of work is not a laborer. We give each applicant the privilege of remaining in the office for two weeks, and if he does not get employment in that time, it is because he is unfit. Men who come to us three times for employment without giving satisfactory reasons for leaving the place we provide for them, are refused, and when they persistently hang around the office, the police department takes care of them as vagrants."

"Ours is not a play house; of that you may depend. The department was established for the purpose of regulating the laboring class in California, and we rule with an iron hand. In this way we command the respect, and have the support of the laboring classes. They do not want to support drones, neither does the department wish to assist them. When I was asked by Governor Budd to assume charge of the department, I consented to take the place for three months. At that time we were feeling the effect of the influx of Japanese, and they were taking work away from the white people. During the two years I have held the office of Labor Commissioner I have had the pleasure of seeing more than 1,500 Japanese surrender their places in the fields to white men."

"I do not know that the same transformation can take place here; I will learn the conditions before giving an opinion. I have been told that white men cannot work in the cane fields on account of the heat. I want to be sure of it before giving an opinion. If I am convinced in my own mind that they cannot, I will promptly say so. If, on the contrary, I am convinced that they can, I will gladly report on it, because the introduction of white labor in these islands will be pretty close to their salvation."

"From what I have read, I am satis-

fied the conditions are no worse than in the vineyards around Fresno, where the thermometer registers 110 deg. in the shade, and the work has to be done in a stooping posture. I consider that the most laborious work in our State, and when I have applications from vineyardists for grape pickers, I am careful to send only a certain class of men. For instance: The nature of the work is such that tall men cannot perform it, and I send men not above 5 feet, 6 inches tall. Their 'stoop' is necessarily less than would be the case with tall men. I find this plan works admirably to the employers and employees. Few of the men we send to Fresno quit work until the season is over."

"The source of our supply is so great that we are able to fill orders for any nationality that may be wished. If an order comes to us for one or 50 Germans not to be more than 20 years of age, and to be tall or short, at the case may be, men answering the description are sent, none others. I believe, always, that the man who sends the order knows better what he wants than I do, and for that reason I fill it as required. Private employment agents find it to their advantage to send out poor labor, because it doubles their fees by the men having to come back again for other situations."

"Now, then, as to the benefit our labor bureau is to the men: We are their agents, attorneys and friends for situations and we provide them. If there are differences between capital and labor, the laborers bring their case to us and we settle it as their attorneys without cost. For these acts we have their respect and our department has the co-operation of labor unions throughout the United States. When I undertook to supplant the Japanese in California with white men, it was war to the knife, but at the very beginning I had encouraging telegrams from unions as far East as New York."

"You are having here the same difficulty with 'students' that we had, but I began by carefully investigating the status of every Japanese student who came to California. I found that each carried a certificate which acknowledged the receipt of 10 or 20 yen, in consideration of which the emigration agent guaranteed employment or support during sickness while they were in California. Each emigration company in Japan referred the student to its California agent. Throughout my investigation I failed to find a single agent in California."

"The step your Government has taken in excluding the Japanese has won the admiration of the people of California. They feel that you are going to show them that you are in earnest regarding the laboring classes of Hawaii."

Messrs. Fitzgerald and Green will go to Ewa plantation this morning and remain several days investigating the conditions there. This place is selected for the reason that it is the largest plantation here, and the one on which the co-operative plan has been tried. Next Tuesday they will leave for Hilo, and inquire into the conditions on the plantations in that district. When they have finished, they will continue their work into the coffee plantations in Oahu."

WHITE HOMING PIGEONS.

What Was Done at a Recent Association Meeting.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders in the homing pigeon industry held in Bruce Waring & Co's office, it was decided that the name of "Hawaii Homing Pigeon Association" be adopted and that a loft be established as soon as possible at the residence of Mr. W. C. Weedon, Punahou, the same to have telephonic communication with the city; also that Mr. Joseph Marsden be authorized to secure from 20 to 25 pairs of birds and to obtain and forward home a design for the construction of a suitable loft; further that the stockholders be requested to pay an assessment of 10 per cent. on the subscribed stock."

At present 329 shares of stock have been subscribed. It will be sought to obtain subscriptions for 400 in all. It is thought that it will not be necessary to make more than two or three assessments.

Messrs. Ballentyne and W. C. Weedon were appointed a committee to draw up a necessary form for incorporation and Mr. Weedon was appointed to act as secretary and treasurer for the time being.

As soon as Mr. Marsden is heard from, a meeting of the stockholders in the association will be called for the purpose of forming a permanent organization and of acting upon all matters necessary to the starting of the association.

Fresh Mountain Trout.

About five years ago, Messrs. Gay & Robinson of Makaweli, Kauai, imported from California a number of spawn of mountain trout and deposited them in the Waimea river Kauai. It transpires that these fish have increased wonderfully and that there are many quite large enough for table purposes. Those friends of Messrs. Gay & Robinson who have been fortunate enough to taste them pronounce the flavor of the Waimea river trout quite equal to the trout found in the mountain streams of California.

Fine Poultry.

Messrs. W. W. Hall, W. C. Weedon and E. O. White received by the Australia Tuesday, a consignment of sixty-five pure bred barred Plymouth Rocks and white and brown Leghorns, all in the very best of condition. These birds will make a fine addition to the poultry stock of the islands. It is hoped by the men mentioned above and others who are possessors of fine poultry stock, that a poultry association will soon be established in Honolulu.

Over 1,250,000 acres of the earth's surface are devoted to the cultivation of tobacco.

SEARLES AT WORK

Sugar Trust Magnates Are Now
in Washington.

PRESENT SENATE WELL DISPOSED

Trust Helped Elect President McKinley.

May Have Differential Duty of
One-Eighth of Cent
Per Pound.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Every one knows that Treasurer Searles, the able diplomatist of the Sugar Trust, is in Washington looking after the new tariff bill.

Every one is anxious to know what is to be the limit of the game the trust will play for this year. I have obtained the present intentions of the tariff makers in the Senate regarding the duty on sugar.

The fact has escaped comment that the chairman of four Republican National Executive Committees of the last four Presidential campaigns are now all in the Senate—Elkins, of the Blaine campaign; Quay, of 1888; Carter, of the Harrison campaign in 1892, and Hanna, of the McKinley campaign.

Three of these are favorable to the trust.

Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, is said to be personally in favor of a 1 1/2 cent specific duty on all sugar, raw and refined alike, and no favors to trusts, but it will presently appear that he is to be overruled. The sugar duty in the new tariff bill will be very high—1 1/2 cents per pound upon all sugars and the Sugar Trust will have an additional differential protection of 1/8 of 1 cent per pound on refined sugar.

OBTAINED BY THE TRUST.

This is exactly the duty which the Sugar Trust obtained by methods which created a national scandal during the session of 1894, when the Wilson tariff bill was delayed in the United States Senate by four Senators until the demands of the trust were complied with.

The presence in Washington of President Havemeyer, of the Sugar Trust, and of Treasurer Searles, their familiarity with members of Congress in committee-room, and finally the friendly act of Secretary Carlisle in writing with his own hand the sugar schedule which the trust wanted, which was inserted at the proper time by Senator Jones, of Arkansas—these incidents led to the famous senatorial investigation. Every Senator in turn was put under oath and asked whether or not he had speculated in sugar stock. All but three denied that they had. But while the bill was pending the price of Sugar Trust certificates in Wall street rose from 105 to 125, and the liveliest speculation was done over private wires running from stockbrokers' offices under the shadow of the Capitol.

ASSISTED BY MR. SEARLES.

Treasurer Searles is again here helping to make a tariff bill which will be reported to the House in about two weeks.

The extremely high duty on raw and refined sugars, 1 1/2 cents per pound, is levied because sufficient revenue cannot so surely be raised by other means. The duty in the present tariff is 40 per cent ad valorem, equivalent to about 1 cent per pound. The new duty will realize for the Government from \$65,000,000 to \$75,000,000 per annum.

The additional duty of 1/8 of 1 cent differential will insure to the Sugar Trust the continuance of its monopoly of the American market. The trust could undoubtedly maintain itself without any duty whatever, as with the improved machinery and secrets of manufacture now in use in the Brooklyn refineries sugar is manufactured cheaper there than anywhere else in the world. Other countries could not therefore compete in an open market.

The new tariff will, however, give the trust a clear profit of 1/8 of 1 cent per pound in addition to its legitimate profits. This is a bonus to the trust of \$4,000,000 annually, as the total consumption of sugar in the United States is about 4,000,000,000 pounds a year, and the Sugar Trust refines 80 per cent of all the sugar in the country, and will, therefore, get four-fifths of the \$5,000,000 additional profit.

WHAT THE TRUST CONTRIBUTED.

The Sugar Trust contributed \$300,000 to the McKinley campaign fund, far more than it had ever been called upon to give to either of the great political parties in any national campaign. This comes from a United States Senator who knows the secrets of the Republican National Committee.

It was given with a condition affecting the tariff, and this explains the presence of the representatives of the trust at the capital during the past few weeks.

Mr. Hanna is said by his opponents to be trying in every way to get a place on the Finance Committee, which will have the tariff bill in charge. No new Senator was ever appointed to this most important committee of the Senate.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

WILSON AND SUGAR.

The Secretary of Agriculture Will Boom Things.

In an interview with the Call representative, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said:

"Do you know that we are now importing millions of dollars worth of sunshine from Germany every year?"

The Call correspondent confessed his

dense ignorance, whereupon the new Secretary said:

"Well, I mean sugar. Sunshine makes sugar. We have enough of sunshine and good soil in our own broad land. It has been demonstrated that the sugar beet thrives in the great corn belt. Now, we not only propose to make all of the sugar that we consume, but after the saccharine matter has been extracted from the beet we intend to feed it to cows. Why, my boy, we can raise more sugar beets and fatten more cows and make more good butter than any country on earth. One of the first things I shall do will be to appoint special agents in Europe to investigate and report on different flavors of butter now in demand over there. You see, we must consult the tastes of these people. The longer the butter is worked the longer it will keep fresh in transportation. The more it is worked the more buttermilk is pressed from the fat, for buttermilk is casine, you know, and the bacteria feed upon casine."

Secretary Wilson reverted to the subject of distribution of sugar beet and other seed. He said that, as everybody knows, this has been a vexed question during the past four years, and Secretary Morton has persistently opposed appropriations for this purpose.

"Are we going to get our seed?" is the interrogation of every member of Congress, especially those from the agricultural sections, to the new Secretary of Agriculture. This inquiry the Secretary invariably answers in the affirmative.

"Yes, but under a different system, and one which will, I hope, develop new industries and a greater diversification of agricultural industries and agricultural products."

ESTIMATED REVENUES.

Detailed Statement Made by the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The Ways and Means Committee made public today a detailed statement showing the estimated revenue under the new measure for each schedule, with the average ad valorem rates under the McKinley law, the present law and the pending bill:

Dutiable value of merchandise for the year 1893, \$400,069,658; for 1896, \$399,796,161; estimated by proposed law, \$497,540,406.

Revenue collected in 1893, \$198,373,452; in 1896, \$158,104,598; estimated by proposed law, \$273,501,721.

Equivalent ad valorem under the law of 1893, 49.58 per cent; under the law of 1896, 39.94 per cent; under proposed law, 57.03 per cent.

ROUTINE OF THE SENATE.

Immigration and Free Home Bills Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate today agreed to a resolution requesting the President for information relative to the death of Dr. Ruiz in Cuba. Among the bills reported was the Lodge bill restricting immigration. Pettigrew of South Dakota reported the bill for free homes on the public lands, and gave notice of an endeavor to secure action at the earliest possible moment. Several other bills relating to Indian affairs and public lands were reported and placed on the calendar. Among the bills introduced was one by Chandler for the exclusion of alien anarchists.

The hope of the nation is in education, more than in its wealth and numbers. During 1896 \$16,000,000 was given to various American colleges.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

Ayer's . . .
Hair Vigor.

GOLD MEDALS At the World's Chief Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

TIMELY TOPICS

ON CLEANLINESS.

It is seldom one hears of a hardware firm stocking soap.

This is just what we are doing, for the reason that just as hardware is calculated to soil and harden the hands, a good soap will have an entirely different effect.

We have a stock sufficient to wash the islands out to sea, and having just discovered that such a quantity is dangerous to keep, we have decided to rid ourselves of it at such prices that we anticipate the whole country will wear a clean face for some time to come.

The name of Colgate in connection with soap is world-renowned. Yet who ever heard of the famous Cashmere Boquet and Jockey Club soaps being sold at 35 cents per cake; or of Glycerine Rosodora, Honey or Cuticura being disposed of at 20 cents. Medicated Tar 15 cents and Rose and Castile at 10 cents.

A cool shave is a luxury. The Demulcent shaving soap selling at 10 cents will keep your skin healthy and cool, free from the unsightly blotches and pimples so frequently observed on the faces of the careless.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT STREET.

Smoother
Than Silk

Is the finish of the different TOILET PAPERS we are now carrying in stock. You cannot over-estimate the value of a Medicated Silk-Finished Paper. We have reduced the price on the perforated roll paper until it is about as

Cheap as Dirt.

Most people are extremely particular about the food they eat, clothes they wear, soaps they use, and why not exercise the same precaution regarding the toilet paper consumed?

It is by far more essential than the average person realizes—that none but purely

Medicated Papers

Be used; in doing so, you need have no fear of the results.

Our stock at present is much larger than usual. We have just received a large consignment of such staple brands as Oro, Cosmos, Owl, Epsom, Pond's Extract, Perfection, P. P. P., all of which we are offering at remarkably low prices, in order that they may be in reach of all.

With prices we are in the lead, and we intend to keep there.

Hollister Drug Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silases, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meters, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sofa Flans, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,
Stock Raiser
AND DEALER IN
Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—
Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows,
Young Sussex Bulls,
Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses
California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,
LULU, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial so test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25, 50, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL GAZETTE, DANCE COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

NO TUBERCULOSIS

To Run at Large in Local
Dairies.

ACTION OF BOARD OF HEALTH

First Step Toward Pure
Food Crusade.

Animals to be Examined—Those Af-
fected to be Slaughtered—Re-
garding Opioid Flends.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, there were present the following: President Cooper, Drs. Day, Emerson, Wood, Alvarez and Monsarrat, Messrs. C. B. Reynolds and T. F. Lansing. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Under the act to mitigate, the examining physician's report showed 356 examinations during the month of March.

Fish Inspector Kellipio's report showed 36,102 fish received at the market for the week ending March 28th. Of this number 16,000 were mullet.

Mr. Meyers, of the leper settlement at Molokai, reported that a number of people there were suffering from eye troubles. They had made a request that a specialist be sent up to treat them. Mr. Meyers stated that most of those complaining of eye troubles were foreigners.

Dr. Day asked why it was that Dr. Oliver had not been consulted on the matter. Dr. Emerson moved that the secretary be instructed to call for a special report from Dr. Oliver on the subject. Carried.

One of the residents of the leper settlement, who has regularly written to the board regarding water for her premises, writes now that she desires to be supplied with two donkeys to be used as pack mules. The matter was referred to the superintendent.

Dr. McConkey, an applicant for a license to practice medicine, having passed the required examination, will now be allowed to practice.

An application from T. T. French, M. D., for a position as physician under the board, was filed.

Bids for supplying beef cattle to the leper settlement were as follows:

Dressed, 10
W. H. Cornwell 4-9-10
Trustees Parker Ranch 5

Contract awarded to Mr. Myers.
A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Day for having taken the board to the new cemetery plot on the O. R. & L. Ry.

The following regulations regarding beef cattle read by Dr. Emerson and on motion of T. F. Lansing were adopted.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN REGARD TO TUBERCULOSIS IN NEAT CATTLE.

Section 1. The presence of tuberculosis in any animal, the flesh of which is likely to be used as food or from which milk is obtained for use or sale, is hereby declared to be a cause of sickness and a menace to public health and safety.

Section 2. All persons who shall have in their possession any neat stock shall, when requested so to do by an Inspector of the Board of Health, permit such animal to be examined for the purpose of determining whether or not it is affected with tuberculosis, and allow all necessary examinations or operations to be made or performed for such purpose.

Section 3. A suitable number of Inspectors of the Board of Health, for the purpose of examining all neat stock suspected of being infected with tuberculosis, may be appointed by the President of the Board when so authorized by the Board.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of such Inspectors to examine all stock suspected of being infected with tuberculosis, and to make such examinations or perform such operations as may be necessary to determine whether or not the animal is so infected.

Section 5. All animals which shall show symptoms of tuberculosis shall be condemned by such Inspector and destroyed; and no part of the carcass of such animal shall be used for food or disposed of in any other manner likely to endanger public health.

Section 6. In any case of doubt the Inspector shall forbid the further use or sale of the milk of said animal, and shall cause it to be kept separate from other non-infected animals; and before condemning such animal, shall summon for consultation with him one or more of his fellow Inspectors, and their decision in the case shall be final.

Section 7. The several Inspectors of Animals shall keep a record of all animals inspected by them, and their decision respecting the same; and shall make weekly reports of their doings to the Board of Health.

Section 8. Said Inspectors of Animals shall receive such pay as shall be voted by the Board of Health.

A letter was read from the Chinese Commercial Agent announcing the expected arrival in Honolulu by the Gaelic of the newly appointed Chinese Minister to the United States. As the quarantine regulations may interfere with the landing of the Minister and his suite for the purpose of paying their respects, Mr. Goo Kim asks that, if the port physician investigates and issues a clean bill of health a committee from the United Chinese Society be allowed to visit the Gaelic during the 48 hours that vessel is in port. It was decided to await the arrival of the vessel and the Board meet on that day and decide what may be done.

A letter from a doctor asking permission for a Chinese to smoke opium for medical purposes was read. The per-

mission had been granted by the president of board without waiting for the regular session.

Dr. Day objected to the time of the board being taken up in these matters. If a physician found that a man addicted to the use of opium, and his life could not be saved without it, it was the duty of the physician to so notify the dispensary physician.

At 4:30 the board went into executive session.

PLUMP AGAINST A BIG FACT.

It is not properly any part of my business to enforce lessons in ethics; therefore, I commonly leave that responsible task to those whose vocation it is. But no man can continually write on the subject which constitutes the burden of these essays without now and then running plump against a mighty fact in morals. If you will be good enough to read the following short letters I will then try to show why I was moved to speak as I have spoken.

"My daughter Annie Jane," writes that young girl's mother, "now 5 years of age, was a fine, healthy child up to March, 1891, when she began to sicken and fall away. She had no appetite and every particle of food she took came up. She lost strength rapidly, and within a fortnight she was thin as a rake, being not much else than skin and bone. For days and days she laid in a half-conscious condition, scarcely moving hand or foot, and so all appearance lifeless. I had a doctor attending her for four weeks, and he said the child was suffering from indigestion, yet, so far as we could see, his treatment had no effect. My husband and I, and all that saw the poor baby, thought she was slowly dying, and we were almost heart-broken at the thought of losing her.

"Nothing that we gave her did the slightest good, and the child was fading away, when one day, towards the end of April, a lady called, and after seeing Annie Jane, advised us to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. She said she had known the lives of many children saved by this medicine who were down with the same complaint. I hurried to get a bottle from Mr. Routly, the chemist, in Susan's Road, and began giving it in small doses. In less than 24 hours the child began to eat, the sickness stopped, and we could see a change for the better. We kept on giving the Syrup, and in two weeks Annie was well as ever, and fast getting back her flesh. Since that time—now four years ago—she has never been ill. We consider that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved her life. You can publish this statement and refer anyone to me. (Signed) Mrs. Annie Alexander, 35 Melbourne Road, Eastbourne, August 1st, 1895."

"My son Joseph," writes Mr. Joseph Bond of Salter's Green, Mayfield, Sussex, "was never strong. He did not come on like other children. He was weakly, sickly and puny. He ate but little, and was usually in pain until he vomited most of it up again. Nothing gave him strength. In February, 1894, his feet and ankles began to fester. Next three abscesses formed on his neck and under the chin, making deep holes. He was merely skin and bone. The abscesses seemed to be exhausting his life's blood. He was in a doctor's care five months, but got no better. From July, 1894, he had four months' treatment at the Tunbridge Wells Hospital, without benefit. The doctors gave him medicines and cod-liver oil, but nothing strengthened him.

"In December, 1894, I concluded to take the case into my own hands, and gave him a medicine that had cured my wife—Mother Seigel's Syrup. To our astonishment and delight he began to improve in a few days. He could eat, and was stronger for it. We kept giving him the Syrup, and he grew better every day. The abscesses soon healed, and he is now a fine, healthy boy, 9 years old, and strong for the first time since he was born. Publish this letter if you wish and refer inquirers to me. (Signed) Joseph Bond, July 26th, 1895."

What, now, is that mighty fact in morals? Ask yourself the question. What justice was there in the suffering of these two little children? For whose sake was it? Why do the majority of the human race die in infancy and childhood? That bundle of laws and forces called "nature" has not pity nor mercy. Obey and live; disobey and perish, that's the whole story.

Then how does Mother Seigel's Syrup cure? It cures by bringing the diseased and suffering body back where nature's hand can reach it. It puts the derelict coach back on the rails, it re-launches the stranded ship. The radical trouble of both Annie Alexander and Joseph Bond was of the digestion, the first (a mere baby then) having been seized with acute indigestion, and the boy having, as his father tells us, been born with a feeble stomach. Hence, in his case, the bad blood and the abscesses by which nature sought to remove it. Will parents take warning from these instances? I hope so. Watch the little ones and use Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever you see them inclined to droop or languish.

Catalonians Demand Autonomy.
BARCELONA, March 18.—The Catalan committee has issued a manifesto demanding autonomy for Catalonians similar to the scheme proposed in the case of Cuba. The authorities are taking precautions in view of the possibility of an outbreak in Catalonia.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SLEEP & REST

For Skin Tortured

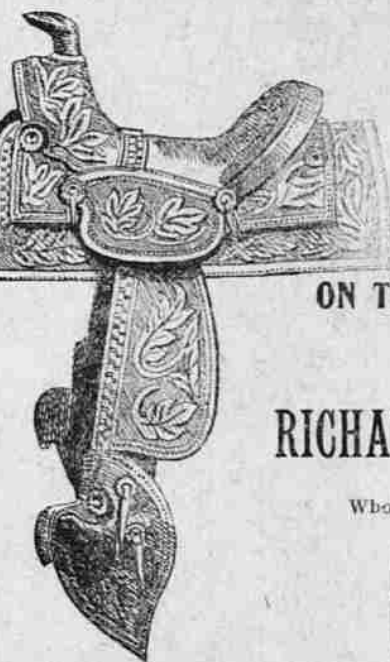
BABIES
And Tired
MOTHERS

In One
Application of

Cuticura

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin and scalp diseases, when all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER, DAVIS AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL
OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—
RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP
Vapo-Cresolene
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

NO-TO-BAG GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 200,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bag is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it does this by making the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "How to Destroy Your Tobacco Habit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STEERING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



Lubricating Oils

In quality excelled by none.



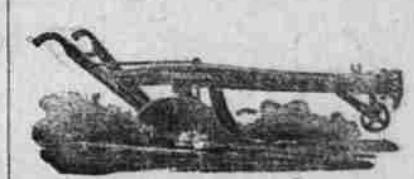
ATLANTIC RED ENGINE.
Especially adapted to Centrifugal Machinery and High-Speed Engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER,
For Cylinders, Etc.,

CASTOR MINERAL,
For Steam Plows;

SUMMER BLACK,
For Car Boxes, Etc.

STEEL PLOWS



We carry the following line manufactured by the OLIVER BROTHERS' PLOW WORKS:

The C. & C. Rice Plow;

Sizes 5 to 10 in.; made for light cultivating and all ordinary use.

The Queen;

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 in.; for extra heavy work.

The Monarch;

12 and 14 in.; for breaking and heavy plowing.

These plows, made expressly for us, are well braced, strong, light, and are the result of careful study of plantation needs. They have met with universal approval wherever used.

JUST RECEIVED:

Garden Hose.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

Ice Shaves

Which you will find convenient for making quick cold drinks.



HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, San Francisco.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering
Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance companies 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure: Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,
Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mar. Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spruce-st. Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE
Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH
MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896,
£12,433,131.

1- Authorized Capital - £5,000,000

2- Subscribed - - - - - 2,700,000

3- Paid up Capital - - - - - 857,500

4- Fire Fund - - - - - 2,000,000

5- Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 9,144,000

6- Total Funds - - - - - £12,433,131

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ONLY IN THE AIR

Samoa's War Scare Arises From
a Rumor.

ISLANDS STILL UNDISTURBED

Vessel Loaded With Pine
Wrecked.

Cannibalism Still Practiced in
Southern Islands—Man Eaten
by Natives.

APIA, Samoa, March 13.—Rumors of war at an early date are again rife. The latest report is that a simultaneous attack will be made on Apia from both sides of the town. The Government party evidently attach some importance to the story, as they are gathering several of their followers together for the protection of Mulino. It is alleged that a number of letters were found at Aana, without signature, which had evidently been written by a foreigner or foreigners urging the rebels to act before the arrival of any warships. A meeting was to have been held at Lufilufi on Wednesday, but at time of writing no information as to what had been decided upon was to hand.

WRECKED OFF SAMOA.

Debris From Large Lumber Vessel
Washed Ashore.

APIA, Samoa, March 13.—From information to hand there is every indication that a large lumber vessel has been wrecked not far from Samoa. For the last two or three weeks large quantities of heavy lumber have been seen floating through the straits, and the natives at Alepata and Faleallhi have picked up a lot. The natives also say that they saw a large ship's mast, too large to tow ashore, floating past Apia. Mr. Allen, of Savali, informs us that the lumber appears to have been in the water seven or eight weeks, as the worms are just starting to get into it. On one piece which Mr. Allen examined he found the initials B B on the end. This piece was 9x26. The lumber found was all Oregon pine.

THEY ARE CANNIBALS.

Natives of Mallicollo Kill and Eat
a Man.

SYDNEY, March 17.—News from the Islands states that the natives of Mallicollo murdered and ate the native servant of a trader named Gana. They enticed Gana into the bush, and he escaped a similar fate with the greatest difficulty. During his absence the natives looted the station and tied the servants to trees. Outrages are becoming so frequent in the New Hebrides that the settlers are petitioning to have a cruiser constantly stationed there.

A Cruel Punishment.

APIA, Samoa, March 13.—The trial of the Samoan, Siologogo, for the murder of Leton, has been concluded, with the result that one of the most remarkable verdicts on record has been pronounced. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life, he to receive one hard biscuit and one cup of water per day, his relatives not to be allowed to bring him any native food. It will take but little of this treatment to kill Siologogo.

Kruger's Plan in Disfavor.

PRETORIA, March 15.—The delegates representing the Orange Free State consider President Kruger's demands for closer union as excessive. A deadlock has occurred in the negotiations. Kruger denied that in the remark made at a recent banquet that the Queen was a difficult woman to deal with, he intended to show any disrespect.

Plague Diminishing.

WELLINGTON, March 16.—The P. & O. Co.'s agents here are advised by their Bombay agent that the bubonic plague is diminishing, and that Europeans are practically exempt from infection.

A Rush For Gold.

BRISBANE, March 16.—The new gold find at Dead Horse Lead, Clermont, is attracting much attention. One party obtained 19 ounces from two loads. Others obtained from 1 to 6 ounces per load. A big rush has set in.

WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE.
Michigan's Governor-Makes
Plans For Future.

DETROIT, Mich., March 21.—Governor Pingree will not resign the Governorship and will not be a candidate for Mayor of Detroit at the special election April 1st. This negative program was decided on at a meeting of the Governor and several of his advisers which lasted nearly the whole of last night.

The "old man," as his excellency is familiarly called by his followers, wanted to vindicate himself as against the Supreme Court decision in ousting him by permitting the Republicans to nominate him for Mayor.

Most of his advisers at the meeting, however, especially those from other parts of the State, insisted that it was his first duty to remain Governor to the end of the term and not to permit Lieutenant-Governor Dunstan to succeed him. After hours of discussion the chief gradually came around to this view.

The meeting finally decided to recommend that the city convention nomi-

nate Capt. Albert E. Stewart, a Detroit vessel-owner and a member of the Legislature, to succeed Pingree as Mayor. The Republican convention has adjourned until tomorrow to await Pingree's wishes, and the Democratic city convention adjourned until Tuesday, in order to learn what the Republicans are going to do.

COAL FOR ENGLAND.

Bill Introduced to Fortify on American Side.

LONDON, March 22.—The House of Commons sat in committee for several hours today on the military works bill. When the clause referring to the fortifications in the Bermudas was under consideration, John Dillon, leader of the Irish Nationalists, said that in view of the fact that a treaty of peace and arbitration had virtually been concluded between Great Britain and the United States, he protested against the proposed large expenditure upon fortifications at the very doors of the United States.

Sir Charles Dilke replied that fortified coaling stations would be an absolute necessity to Great Britain on the American side of the Atlantic in the event of a great war. The use of the Bermudas as a basis of naval operations on the American side was in no sense whatever directed against the United States.

The bill was finally reported to the House without an amendment.

HARRISON'S ONE REQUEST.

Wants to Name Public Printer—Request Granted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Ex-President Harrison, when he called upon President McKinley on Wednesday, said to him:

"Mr. President, I have one request to make you, and one only, and it is that you appoint as Public Printer Mr. Palmer of Illinois, who served in that capacity during my administration."

President McKinley assured General Harrison that his request would be granted, so it is certain the Palmer will succeed Public Printer Benedict as soon as the latter's term has expired, and perhaps sooner.

PERHAPS NEW BOATS.

Canada Wants Quick Service to Mother Country.

MONTREAL, March 21.—W. Peterson of England, who is connected with large English shipping interests, has signed a provisional contract with the Canadian Government for a fast transatlantic steamship service of four boats of 10,000 tons each, to be ready in two years and to steam over twenty knots per hour. The subsidy to be paid by Canada is said to be \$500,000 per year and the British Government, it is understood, is ready to contribute \$250,000 per year in addition.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The British bark Northbrook arrived in Port Townsend from this port on March 17th.

The schooner Alice Cooke sailed from Port Gamble for this port on March 12th.

The Hawaiian bark R. P. Rithet, 1,036 tons, will return to Honolulu in the Planters' Line.

Ship T. F. Oakes, Reed, from Hong Kong July 4th for New York, was reinsured February 23d at 70 guineas premium.

Including men-o-war, there are now in the port of Honolulu 14 American, 3 British, 2 Hawaiian vessels, and 1 Norwegian.

Steamer Kahului (Haw.), 852 tons, has been granted an American register, and will hereafter be known as the Cleveland.

British ship Kirendbrightshire, from Newcastle, N. S. W., December 7th, for Panama, was reinsured in February at 7 guineas premium.

Bark Charles F. Crocker, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Honolulu, put into Auckland, N. Z., February 10th, in distress. Of what nature not stated.

The following vessels have sailed from San Francisco for ports on these islands: March 18, bk. Mohican, for Honolulu; bk. Roderick Dhu, for Hilo; March 19, schr. Golden, for Mahukona.

It has been learned that Australia, Westport, New Zealand, coal is in great favor at Honolulu, and that the Westport Colliery Company has received an order for the supply of 4,000 tons.

The bark Charles F. Crocker, on January 19th, and the schooner Olga, on February 12th, have both sailed for this port. The following vessels have been chartered at Newcastle to load for Honolulu: Schooner Louis, barkentine Newsboy, schooner Novelty, ship Reaper, bark Fortuna, schooner Golden Shore, schooner William Bowden, barkentine Echo and bark Nonantum.

The O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, commander, came into port and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf at about 10 a. m. yesterday. Following is the report kindly furnished by Purser McCombe: Left San Francisco March 22 at 2 p. m. with 62 cabin and 35 steerage passengers; also 107 bags of mail. Experienced light to moderate NW to N and NE winds and fine weather all the way. Time 6 days, 18 hours and 30 minutes.

The R. M. S. Monowai, Carey Com-

mander, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, 17 days from Sydney. Following is the report of her voyage, kindly furnished by Purser B. B. Bendall: The O. S. S. Co.'s R. M. S. Monowai, 2136 tons, sailed from Sydney March 15, from Auckland, March 20 and from Samoa, March 25. Left Sydney as above and arrived in Auckland on the 19th. Left again next day and arrived in Apia on the 25th. Made a stay of 3 hours and then left for Honolulu.

The following vessels have arrived in ports on the Pacific Coast from Hawaiian Islands: March 12, bk. Albert, 214 days from Honolulu; March 14, schr. Muriel, 24 days from Honolulu; March 15, bk. Archer, 19 days from Honolulu; brig J. D. Spreckels, 24 days from Mahukona; March 17, bk. Alden Resse, 28 days from Honolulu; bk. Amelia, 20 days from Hana, Maui; March 18, bk. R. P. Rithet, 20 days from Honolulu; schr. W. J. Jewett, 22 days from Kahului; March 20, schr. John G. North, 17 days from Honolulu; March 21, bk. Irmgard, 17 days from Honolulu.

DIED.

TUCKER—On March 21st, 1897, at his home in Oakland, Cal., Dr. S. G. Tucker, of heart disease.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Marion, Greene, San Diego.
H. B. M. S. Wild Swan, Napier, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTMEN.
(This List Does Not Include Coasters.)
Br bk Routenbeck, Rodgers, Liverpool.
Bk Callao, Koster, Newcastle.
Nor bk Fantasi, Anderson, Newcastle.
Haw bk Rosalie, Nissen, Chemainus, B. C. (In distress).
Am schr W. F. Babcock, Graham, San Francisco.

Am schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.
Am bk Highland Light, Lewis, Nainam, B. C.
Am schr J. D. Tallant, Hoffman, Port Townsend.

Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, San Francisco.
Am schr Egther Buhne, Anderson, Eureka.
Haw bk Diamond Head, Ward, Port Angeles.

Am bkline Skagit, Robinson, Port Townsend.
Am bk Matilda, McKenzie, Puget Sound.
Am ship Luzon, Park, Shanghai, China.

Am ship Morning Star, Garland, Ruk.
Am ship George Curtis, Sproul, Nagasaki.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:
Sh Echo, Newcastle.....Due
Bkline Newsboy, Newcastle.....Due
Schr Novelty, Newcastle.....Due
Sh Kirendbrightshire.....Due
Bk Mohican, San Francisco.....Due
Bkline W. G. Irwin, San Francisco.....Due
Brig J. D. Spreckels, (Mahukona)
Feb. 17
Bk Seminole, Newcastle.....Mch. 7
Schr Olga, Newcastle.....April 13
Ger bk Paul Isenberg, Liverpool.....May 30
Bk Iolani, New York.....June 20

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, March 30.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco.
Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Thursday, April 1.
R. M. S. Monowai, Carey, from the Colonies.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.
Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 30.
Stmr Iwaland, Gregory, for Lahaina, Kukuhihale and Honokaa.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Likilike, Freeman, for Mahukona, Laupahoe, Kukaia and Honoumou.
Stmr Mokoli, Andrews, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Am bk Amy Turner, Warland, for Hong Kong.
Am bkline Kilikait, Cutler, for Puget Sound.

Am schr Aloha, Dabel, for San Francisco.
Am schr Prosper, Johannessen, for the Sound.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa.
Stmr Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, April 1.
Am ship Benj. F. Packard, Allen, for New York.
R. M. S. Monowai, Carey, for San Francisco.
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Molokai, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhihale.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Mauna Loa, March 30.—Peter Lee, John Lebedeff, Rev. O. P. Emerson, C. H. Kluegel, Dr. H. A. Lindley, C. S. Weight, Hay Wodehouse, Judge

Kalua, Dr. P. J. Eaton, Mrs. J. Pritchard, Mrs. Hoapili, E. Lazarus, Mrs. Maggie T. Makuoka, Tong Young and 34 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, March 30.—L. C. Ables, H. J. Agnew, C. Averdam, Miss H. Averdam, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mrs. J. K. Barney, Fred. G. Buckley and wife, Jno. Burke and wife, T. E. Cowart, Mrs. O. Ferriss, E. L. Fitzgerald, Miss G. E. Fonda, Miss Mary Fonda, Mrs. A. Gaisford, C. B. Gray, E. M. Greene, J. O. Henderson and wife, C. S. Hollaway, M. V. Holmes, Mr. Howard and wife, Mrs. H. J. Howison, L. M. Jordan and wife, G. A. Jordan, Miss Nellie Jordan, Miss Lena Jordan, Miss Nellie Jordan, Mrs. L. L. Long, Miss L. S. Long, Frank Merlo and wife and V. Merlo, D. E. Miles, Mrs. L. H. Moses and child, Mrs. W. H. Nauman and son, Miss S. A. Norcross, Wm. Petrie and wife and Jas. Olfan, Miss Jeanette Rede, H. Renjes, wife and child, Geo. R. Stuart, wife and son, Rev. John Osborne, wife and son, E. M. Walsh, Mrs. W. G. Ashley and four children.

From the Colonies, per R. M. S. Monowai, April 1.—J. L. Young, W. Mander and wife, J. E. Green, Raymond Radcliffe and wife, W. Wallace, A. J. Ogilvie and wife, G. P. Hurst, Miss S. Kendall, C. F. Hurst, Geo. Lovelock and wife, W. Churchill, Through: H. S. Gannon and wife, W. C. Clark, A. Wiseman, Mrs. and Miss Waxman, C. Kemp, Hy Stuckey, Hon. A. J. Clark and wife, H. Irwin, P. McAllister, A. Clark, A. S. Clark, W. Singleton, F. Laver, Charles Over, Alfred Carter, R. Ewers, S. Smith, J. McKay, Miss M. L. Keeler, Rev. H. J. Storrs, E. C. Whitney, wife, four children and nurse, S. Kinnington, W. H. Banks and wife, D. W. Williams, A. Field, Mm. Soldene, H. S. Haynes, W. Tohurst, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Wycliffe Wilson, Miss L. J. Snowden Smith, the Most Rev. Dr. H. Primate of Australia, Dr. J. H. McFarland, Dr. Strumple, J. Kelly, P. G. Skipwith, J. Pringle, H. P. Dryden, Isaac Gibbs and wife, Mr. Innes, S. Hetherington, Mrs. J. S. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Stead and family of four, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Dawson, Colonel Campbell, George Pirie, Murroy L. Brooke, Dr. and Mrs. Osborn Knight, Mons. and Mme. Gascuel, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, William Percy Fraser and wife, B. Hayward, Miss Marion Pritchett, J. L. Wallace, Mr. Elliott, John Amman and wife, Mr. Pleistiecker, R. Hughes, Major Elliot, N. A. Thompson and Major and Mrs. Dowson.

Departures.
For Maui, per stmr Claudine, March 30.—A. Louissou, John H. Wilson, W. V. Bruner, Mrs. K. Kanoohi, Mrs. S. P. Kamea, Dr. McConkey, E. Morton and wife and Young Young.

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, March 30.—J. H. Coney, Miss Lena Felix and A. P. Kalauka.

For Kauai, per stmr W. G. Hall, March 30.—Mr. Gay, Charles Gay and C. Dannehauser.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.
Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DATE	BAROM.	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	STATE OF SKY	MOON
1897						
March						
1	30.10	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
2	30.12	SE	80.0	65.0	3	1-10
3	30.15	SE	79.0	60.0	4	1-10
4	30.18	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
5	30.20	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
6	30.22	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
7	30.25	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
8	30.28	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
9	30.30	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
10	30.32	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
11	30.35	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
12	30.38	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
13	30.40	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
14	30.42	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
15	30.45	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
16	30.48	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
17	30.50	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
18	30.52	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
19	30.55	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
20	30.58	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
21	31.00	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
22	31.02	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
23	31.05	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
24	31.08	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
25	31.10	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
26	31.12	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
27	31.15	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
28	31.18	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
29	31.20	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10
30	31.22	SE	78.0	60.0	4	1-10

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE.	High Tide Large.	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Mon.	9 10	2 11	9 10	2 11	5 58	6 14	4 21	2 31
Tue.	9 11	2 11	9 10	2 11	5 59	6 14	4 32	2 42
Wed.	9 11	2 44	9 35	2 45	6 00	6 15	4 43	2 53
Thur.	1 35	3 11	9 16	10 10	6 33	6 15	4 56	3 04
Frid.	2 40	3 30	9 30	10 50	6 52	6 15	5 7	3 15
Sat.	9 50	3 50	9 47	11 35	6 51	6 16	5 16	3 26
Sun.	4 50	4 35	10 48	1 00	6 50	6 16	7 55	3 45